ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,089—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Oct.
†	ASSAM	3060	600	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Ormsby	4th Nov.
†	SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	9th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt. R. N. R.	1894. 6th January.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	27th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vis* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

1st Nov. 15th Nov. 29th Nov. 13th Dec. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th November.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
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Agent
Samoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 12th, 1893.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 22nd October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HUZARA," 1,951 tons, on the 19th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,220	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

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NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.
TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1893-94. The Estimated Quantity for the Season is as follows. The actual quantity may be considerably more or less: the Undersigned cannot guarantee even an Approximate quantity:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka, Khandies	3,200
Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak Talukas, Khandies	1,750
	4,950

Khandies of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara, Baralkodal Depot, NEAR TINAIGHAT RAILWAY STATION	1,600
Central Division of Kanara (Kodibag, NEAR KARWAR)	300
Southern Division of Kanara, Kumta 1,200 Khandies; Honawar 600 Khandies	1,800
	3,700

Khandies of 700 lbs. each.

2. Tenders should be written IN ENGLISH, and contained in Sealed Envelopes, inscribed on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of Hardas."
3. Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before October 28, 1893.
4. Persons whose Tenders are accepted must execute an Agreement in writing in a Form which may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Fort, Belgaum, 12th October, 1893.

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FOR SALE.
ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3	0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 "	5	0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5	0	"
Vera	25 "	6	0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7	8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6	0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12 "
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7	8 "

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.
Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
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Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.
PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 15-4 and Rs. 12-8.
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RETAIL AGENTS:—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
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Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
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TOBACCO
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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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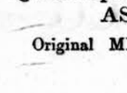
Will be given in the above Hall
By the OFFICERS and CREW of the
P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR"
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 19TH OCT., AT 8-45 P. M.
ADMISSION :—
A few Reserved Seats in Front, Rs. 2 each.
TICKETS : Unreserved Re. 1 and 8 Annas.
CARRIAGES 11 P. M.
Tickets can be had from the SURGEON on board the "Peninsular," Victoria Dock ; at the Seamen's Institute ; and MR. MACAULAY, P. & O. Office, Fort.
PROCEEDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSTITUTE.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"...	Wm. Frame...	3,230	28th Oct.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck. Baths. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th October, 1893.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH," ARRIVED
18TH OCTOBER 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lits exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th October, 1893.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
[ESTABLISHED, 1863.]
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PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Agents in Bombay.

SMOKE MELACHRINO'S ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Million Cigarettes per Month are being Supplied throughout the World to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against Spurious Imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Per 100. Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra, No.	1	Large	5 12
Do.	2	Medium	5 0
Superfine	C	Largest	5 8
Do.	4	Large	4 12
Do.	5	Medium	4 0
Extra Fine	8	Large	4 0
Do.	10	Medium	2 12

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,573,320	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,573,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,321,038

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorptions, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Dpy. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

FIVE STOCK CERTIFICATES of the G. I. P. Railway were, on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1893, dropped opposite the Victoria Term nus.
Any person restoring them to Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, will be rewarded.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.
THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th October, for "Pasara" (Hindu Holiday).
For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 19th instant till the 19th NOVEMBER next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1866.
R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th Oct, 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.
All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the SPACE MARKED out by a CHALK LINE on the Bombay GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the ROPED enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities from 10 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 13th and the 21st October, 1893.
R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.

In the matter of the Companies' Act, and of the Company known as the AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.
THE DISTRICT COURT of Allahabad has by an Order, dated the Ninth day of October, A. D 1893, APPOINTED MR. W. E. HOWATSON, of Allahabad, to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this Tenth Day of October, 1893.
F. E. ELLIOT,
District Judge.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and of the Company known as the AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.
UPON the Petition of SUMESHWAR PARSHAD BHARGAVA, and another, Creditors of the abovenamed Company, dated 4th May, 1893, and upon reading this Court's Order, dated 19th May, 1893, and the report of the chairman of the meeting of creditors and contributories held in accordance with that order on 10th August last, under Section 140 of the Companies' Act, and its Inclosures Lists A and B, and a List of Proxies presented at that meeting. This Court doth order that the said Company, namely, the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.—Dated this Ninth Day of October A. D. 1893.
F. E. ELLIOT,
District Judge.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TERMINAL STATION at COLABA.
Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application and forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.
All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the New Terminal Station at Colaba" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. T. RICKARDS,
for Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT of the AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY hereby invites TENDERS for the WHOLE or ANY PORTION not less than Rs. 500, of a Loan of Rs 200,000 (Two Lakhs) to be RAISED in the OPEN MARKET by the Ahmedabad Municipality on the Security of the Municipal Revenues.
The Loan is sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 3463, dated 4th October, 1893, for the Extension of the Ahmedabad Drainage Works.
Interest at the Rate of 4½ per cent. per annum will be paid on the 1st of May and the 1st of November every year and the Principal of the Debenture of Rs. 500 will be repaid at the end of 30 years.
Every Debenture will be printed on suitable paper and will be of Rs. 500. The amounts will have to be paid within one month from the date of allotment.
Applications should be made in the prescribed Form (which can be got at the Municipal Office, Ahmedabad). Every application should be accompanied with a Receipt of Deposit paid in the Municipal Treasury or Bank of Bombay or its Branch at Ahmedabad at the Rate of 2 per cent. for the amount of Tender.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
The latest date upto which Tenders will be received at the Municipal Office will be the 25th October, 1893.
The Tenders will be opened on THURSDAY, the 26th October, 1893, and the result will be declared as soon as possible.
RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad Municipal Office, 10th October, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *VIA* THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th October, 1893, the timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.
The following will be the new timing :—

Up Journey. E.-I. Railway.		Down Journey. G. I. P. Railway.	
Calcutta	D. 5 54	Bombay	D. 7 30
Asansol	A. 13 4	B.-N. Railway.	
B.-N. Railway.		Nagpur	A. 7 0
Asansol	D. 13 45	Do.	D. 7 30
Purulia	A. 16 5	Bilaspur	A. 18 41
Chakardharpur	A. 19 15	Chakardharpur	A. 5 49
Bilaspur	A. 6 42	Purulia	A. 9 20
Nagpur	A. 19 35	E.-I. Railway.	
G. I. P. Railway.		Asansol	A. 11 38
Bombay	A. 20 15	Do.	D. 12 28
		Calcutta	A. 19 40

MIXED TRAINS.
The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jharsuguda :—

Asansol	Dep. 22 30
Purulia	Arr. 3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr. 9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr. 21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee :—

	First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur	Dep. 10 9	19 40
Kamptee	Arr. 10 29	20 0
	First Train	Second Train.
Kamptee	Dep. 9 10	17 0
Nagpur	Arr. 9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings *see* Time Tables.
A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. B. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
Five "	Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up SECOND RANK
In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.
D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
VACANCY FOR MANAGER OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

REQUIRED, for the Chief Engineer's Office, a Competent EUROPEAN or EURASIAN MANAGER, under 45 years of Age, thoroughly conversant with General Correspondence and Accounts. Preference will be given to an applicant possessing Previous Experience in the routine of Railway work.
Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem.
Applications by letter only, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram Terminus, not later than the 30th November, 1893.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager,
Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram 12th October, 1893.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES." "KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH." "A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED. UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD. WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes : "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 20 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co. ; F. W. MADON & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. POONA, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. ; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PROVIDENTAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 25) and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, July 17, 1893. Offg. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
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RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
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RESERVE FUNDS	£	676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£	927,584.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	10,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,141½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	18 pr. ct.	98½
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 150 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	135 to 139 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	In Lndn 8½
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£32½
Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	$ 3½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	265 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bathurst Pte.	4,000	100	100	10	28
apty Brothers	2,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	24,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	970
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1½
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	195xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	28 pr. ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	1100	Nil.	3
Meerchi & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Maple Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	478
Prince of Wales Frein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lndn
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	930
Wacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	all		19½
			100		
			35		
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
pollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	1050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	125	...	230
Bombay Cotton ravil's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	2,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300 / 122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Colaba	600	200	all		212½ xd
East India	600	1,200	1,200	20	210
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	270 / 1,365
Fort	1,400	250	...		1132
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	435
Hingol Press Co., Ld	450	500	500	50	475
Khandgaum	750	400	all	4	112½ x d
Mahvadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	22½	350
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	120
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Muzumar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Indian	1,300	500	500	Nil	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	415
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	48½
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	59½
Sind	100	1,000	90	25	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sholapore Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	130
Surat City ress Co., Ld.	500	500	500	20	350
Volkart	375	200	all	...	215 xd
	...	1,000	1000	Rs. 70	960 xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,200	1,000	90	1,460
Alliance	1,500	90	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian stellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1,345		100	Nil	62
Bombay Uniied	571	0	all	9 per ct.	30½
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay National Manfg.	800	500	500	20	335
Do. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,800	1,800	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	595
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	Rs. 15		600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dharamsey Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	665
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	600	600	...	330
Indian Khandg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	155
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 x d
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400 xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	•				
Manockjee Petit	2,400	600	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Mangaum	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
Morarji Gocul das	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Muirs & Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,800
Muir Mills Co., Ld.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Mahratte	1,312	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Lakhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	3580	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-7	
China Leaf	"	23-4	Nominal.
Paris, Bar Gold old	"	25	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-6	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	15-1	
Do. Dracons	"	16	
Bar Silver 17 Bottersons	"	91	
Do. 17½ do.	"	93-4	
ssian Dollars	"	103	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	196	"
ve-Francs	"	310	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Polo Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Seamen's Institute, Minstrel and Variety Entertainment.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Akbar and Java entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Edinburgh and Imperatrix entered, and s. s. R. Rubattino and Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

MR. DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE.—Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, the well-known Bhattia millowner, is so seriously ill with fever as to cause anxiety to his numerous friends and relations.

A NEW LIBRARY.—The inaugural ceremony of the Telugu Dnyan Utejak Library will be celebrated this evening, at the Girls' School, Cammattipura 9th Street, at 3 p.m., Professor G. C. Jinsivale presiding. All are cordially invited.

THEFT AT MINT ROAD.—Runchod Jaichund, a freight broker, residing at Manordass Gully, Mint Road, has made a report to the police, that on Sunday afternoon, he left his room for a few minutes to visit a shop in the neighbourhood, and on his return discovered that a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,320 has been stolen.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hunsraj Morarji, residing on the second floor of a house, at Samuel Street, reports, that at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, he engaged a Bankotee, aged thirty years, as a domestic servant, and at 10 a.m., on the same day he absconded, taking with him four small silver vessels, which were given to him for cleaning. The vessels are valued at Rs. 50.

CHILDREN ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Succaram Hiraji, residing at Colbhat Road, has made a report to the police that his two children who were, playing near the house, on the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., were enticed away and robbed of their ornaments, valued at Rs. 8. On making enquiries, the children were found in the Chuckla at 12 o'clock noon on the same day without, however, their ornaments.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

March	Des Mousquetaires—G. St. George.
Overture	Iphigie en Aulide—Gluck.
Valse	Cordova—Gomez.
Spring Song	Mendelssohn.
Reminiscences of Tannhauser	R. Wagner.
Lancers	La Grande Duchesse—Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 this evening :—

Grand March	Army and Navy—A. Warren.
Overture	The Swiss Family—Weigel.
Valse	Under The Stars—T. Meissler.
Selection	Undine—Lortzing.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe—Resch.
Schottische	Flower of Spring—Kinkel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mankee, a fisher-woman, aged twenty years, residing with her husband at Sewree. On the 10th instant the deceased went to a cattle-shed, at Whadola, and while she was collecting cow-dung she was kicked by a cow on the breast, inflicting serious injuries. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her wounds were dressed. On Sunday last tétanus came on, and she died at 3 a.m., on Tuesday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

PERSONATION AND WRONGFUL DETENTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Acting Superintendent Roberts and Constable Roberts charged Akberkhan Sharifkhan with personating a police jemadar, and also with wrongfully detaining Mahomedkhan Lalkhan for several hours on the 16th instant. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship convicted the accused on the first charge and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The accused not paying the fine was sent to jail.

THE MORBI ARYA SUBODH DRAMATIC COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.—This company is now in Bombay, and give their performances on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. It is the only one among the many dramatic companies which carries with it a name, and its performances both in Bombay and the mofussil are immensely popular among the drama-loving portion of the native community. The company which numbers in all over seventy artistes, have had a perfect training under their manager who is himself an actor far above the ordinary native exponent of the drama. The dramas put on the board by the company which hails from Kathiawar are of a historical nature.

DEATH OF DR. VISHNU GOKHALE, M.A., M.D.—We are sorry to announce the death of Dr. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., M.D., Fellow of the Bombay University, at the age of 40, on Monday last. Four years ago when influenza was raging in the city, he suffered from the malady for more than a month. Although he recovered, he never regained his former health and vigour. After completing his course at the Ratnagiri High School under circumstances which would have well-nigh daunted the courage of many young men, the deceased successfully completed his University career. He passed his M.A. in science with honours, and at the same time prosecuted his studies at the Grant Medical College. At the very threshold of his career as a medical student, he lost two brothers almost simultaneously, and although the entire domestic cares and responsibilities devolved upon him, he resolutely pursued his medical studies with complete success. In 1881 he commenced his professional life amidst the difficulties and disadvantages that invariably attend the path of young men., A few years afterwards he passed his M. D. Examination and was appointed Fellow of the Bombay University. He was the first M.A., and M.D. in this Presidency. He was a well-read physician with a quick power of comprehension and accurate diagnosis, and an industrious student of current medical literature. Nearly five years ago he entered upon a systematic study of native and homœopathic systems. Some of the native drugs he used in his own practice with decided advantage to his patients, and spoke with not a little admiration about the wonderful brevity and precision, close observation, and methodical exposition to be often met with in the works of Aryan medical writers. As a professional man Dr. Gokhale was scrupulously honest and straightforward. On social and religious questions he held advanced views, and though he never liked the idea of posing before the world as a talking reformer, he boldly carried out his convictions in his own conduct even sometime at the risk of displeasing those nearest to him, or of being misunderstood by friends and neighbours. The native community has lost in Dr. Gokhale one of the most competent, skilful, and learned doctors. He leaves behind his widow, two brothers, a nephew, and a large circle of relations and friends.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ASSAULT COMMITTED DURING THE RIOTS.

On Saturday, the 12th August last, a crowd of Mahomedans, numbering about fifty persons, entered Mahomedkhan Pakdy Street, crying "din, din." One Keshav Gopal, a Hindu, who lived in the locality, on hearing these cries went into his room, closed the door from inside, and in order to secure it further, stood against it. Almost immediately afterwards large stones were thrown at the door, which was also battered with bamboos, and ultimately forced open. Keshav Gopal was then seized by the arms and dragged into the street, where he was set upon by the Mahomedan rioters, who fractured his arms and fingers and caused severe injuries to his head. The Mahomedans, thinking that he was dead, left his body there, and proceeded further up the lane, and desecrated a Hindu temple, and looted several houses. Keshav Gopal was picked up unconscious and taken into his house, where some household remedies were applied to his wounds. A couple of days afterwards Dr. Waman S. Kane treated him, but Keshav grew worse, and died yesterday morning. Before his death, the police had arrested ten Mahomedans in connection with this matter, and placed them before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rioting and dacoity, but now that Keshav Gopal is dead, in consequence of the injuries he had received, a more serious charge will be laid. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Keshav when the widow of the deceased identified the body. The inquest was then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Saturday next, at the Esplanade Police Court.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WRITING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed hearing of the case, in which Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao of the Reserve Police Force, charged Kanji Dharumsey and three other Gujerati Hindus, with inciting to riot by publishing a seditious pamphlat and offering the same for sale to the public, in August last.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the first accused, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Khursedji Shroff, solicitor, represented the second and the third accused. The fourth accused was represented by Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Balia Luxmon, Chief Translator, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, being called and examined by Mr. Little, said that he was the Head Interpreter for eighteen years and Head Translator for the last ten years. Witness translated three pieces of poetry from Exhibit A; the pieces were on the eighth, ninth, and twelfth pages. The book was received by witness in the end of the month of August last. The translations made by the witness, and put in by prosecution, were correct. The translation made by witness was correct, with the exception of the three words, and the third line of the first poem, called the *Banjara*. Witness said some explanation was necessary on the point. He was misled by the word *tuphan*. The correct word should be *tuphan*, the meaning of which would be storm, &c. In the dictionary the word *tuphan* was given, but he submitted that tophan was also used in Gujerati. Witness translated the three words thus: "You broke through files of rifles; it should be broke the boisterous ranks of men." Witness did not agree with the translation of the eighth line put in for the defence. Witness' translation of the line was "with manly rage you gave them a good drubbing." The translation of the line made by the defence was: "Ye, besmeared yourself with saffron with manly zeal." Witness' translation was correct for two reasons: (1) It was consistent with the meaning of the line immediately before it, namely, "Ye buried the enemy bravo, bravo, oh Kammattees!" The word *kesari* in colloquial Gujerati means to give a good threshing. Then again the rendering given by the other "side that besmeared with saffron," the custom prevailed amongst the Rajput class. He thought it would be an abuse of the poetic license if applied to Kammattees. Witness did not agree with the translator for the defence in the translation of the words *dhunia, dhunia*. Witness' translation was a fair translation, done to the best of his ability and skill.

Mr. Balkrishna then cross-examined the witness as follows:—

If *dhunia, dhunia* meant "bravo" it should have been an interjection, and there should have been a sign of exclamation? I do not think such writers of Gujerati are particular about punctuation. The way in which the whole of that poem is written the words *dhunia, dhunia*, are used to extol the deeds of Ghattees and Kammattees. It is not a mere statement that Ghattees and Kammattees are brave.

Gunvant is translated worthy, and do you not think *dhunia* would also be an adjective here?—No.

It would be an adjective?—Yes; but here it is an exclamation.

You say that you were misled by the word *tuphani*?—Yes; the word comes from Persian.

Have you come across the word *tuphan* for *tuphan* in Gujerati?—Yes; the dictionary gives it.

Have you used the *Nurma Kosh*?—No.

It is an authority for Gujerati language?—Yes.

Do you find the word *tuphan* there?—No.

Do you find the word *Kesari* in *Nurma Kosh*?—Yes, its meaning here given is dyed clothes, second is lion, and it also gives "give sound thrashing."

Kesarian is a different word?—Yes; its meaning here given is drinking a preparation of opium before going to war. The meaning given here does not apply to the line in question. The word *Kesarian* is not to be found in the dictionary of Shapurji Edulji; there is the word *Kesari*, and the meaning given there is the same that I have given in my translation.

You have read much of Marathi—both prose and verse?—Yes, I have.

Now then is it not true that when a poet uses such words as "Buried the enemies," the poet undoubtedly uses the sentence figuratively?—I shall tell you what way the words are used in this poem, if you choose to ask me that.

Yes; how is the sentence used in this line: figuratively or primarily?—It would look as if the enemies were buried.

But you know the account of the riots, and the "enemies" were not buried by Kammattees?—I do not know whether it was so.

Poets are apt to use such words in Marathi as well as other languages?—Yes.

Do you not think it is a figure of speech here?—I don't; perhaps it is the poet's imagination.

Have you read Moro Punth?—Yes.

Marathi students make three or four different meanings of the poem; is it not?—Yes; it can be construed in several ways.

How do you translate *fe*?—As "rumour." It is a slang.

But it is given a place in the dictionary?—Yes, and Moleworth says it means disdain or contempt.

Have you read the whole of the pamphlet?—Yes.

And do you generally agree with the translation of the accused?—I do generally.

Have you been reading Gujerati newspapers?—No.

Just see this, (copy of the issue of *Bombay Samachar* and this (copy of the issue of *Jame-Jamshed*). These are dated the 14th instant and contain an account of proceedings of this case?—Yes.

The objectionable poems are reproduced there?—Yes.

Mr. Balkrishna wished to put in the copies of the newspapers.

Mr. Little said he had no objection to their being marked for identification, but he would object to their going in as evidence until Mr. Balkrishna proved they were relevant in the matter.

Mr. Balkrishna, objecting to disclose it at this stage his Worship only marked the papers for identification.

Mr. Russell did not cross-examine the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cursondass Chubildas the witness said, that as for the last line in the second stanza he did not agree with the suggestion of the learned counsel that the proper rendering of it would be: But notwithstanding this as you have to sacrifice your body and mind the poet says better make peace. Witness's mother tongue was Marathi.

The Public Prosecutor here closed his case, remarking that if the Court considered that there was no strong case against the fourth accused, he might be discharged.

His Worship being of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence against the fourth accused, he was discharged.

The first three accused being asked if they had anything to say, replied that they left the matter in the hands of their counsel.

Mr. Little here reminded the Court that he was asked to produce the papers, containing the case submitted to the Advocate-General, for opinion.

Mr. Russell said that he wanted to see the papers himself, and did not wish them to be put in.

Mr. Little replied that he wont show the papers to Mr. Russell privately; he was willing to put in the papers as evidence, and if the learned counsel wished him to do it, he would, but then counsel would have to take the result. He was sure Mr. Russell would not like them to go in evidence.

Mr. Russell replied he only wanted to know if the whole pamphlet was submitted to the Government and the Advocate-General; for Mr. Brewin, in cross-examination had said that after consulting the Government law officers they had filed the information.

The Magistrate said he had no powor to make any order in the matter until Mr. Russell chose to let the papers put in evidence.

Mr. Russell replied he did not want it to go in.

Mr. Little, addressing the court on the evidence, said that he would ask his Worship to frame charge against the accused under Section 117 of the I. P. C., if there was evidence to show that the accused's offence was inciting to riot. The pamphlet was a double-edged sword; it was likely to incite both sides, and provoke one side. It would incite low class of Hindus and Mahomedans and provoke the Mahomedans. The Public Prosecutor asked his Worship to read through the two stanzas. It was all in a consistent order. It was said "Broke though those ranks of rifles;" "you secured victory;" "you buried enemies," "Fight again" "why fear death;" sooner or later death will come;" This was an incitement to riot. The accused should be charged with abetment of the commission of riot, which would mean that they did not actually incite the commission of riot, but that their action was calculated to incite to rioting.

The Magistrate then framed the charge against the accused, as suggested by Mr. Little.

Mr. Russell, for the second and the third accused, then addressed the court, that he was bound to say that the opinion formed on reading the extracts of the pamphlet in question published in the newspapers would at once be changed after one had gone through the whole of the pamphlet. There was no evidence to convict the accused on the charge after having regard to the circumstances, under which the pamphlet was published. Counsel did not propose to read the whole of the pamphlet, being sure that his Worship would read it. But he would show the court how it was commenced. The place where the pamphlet was printed, the names of the publishers and the name of the author were all printed on the title-page of the pamphlet. It purported to be an account of the riots which took place between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The first page, counsel submitted, was devoted to an absolutely fair and correct account of the riots in prose, that "the City of Bombay stands first in the whole of India and in the British Empire. In trade and commerce it is number one, and there transactions to the amount of lakhs and crores take place. There, notwithstanding the arrangement in regard to the police and military having been insufficient, for three days an unprecedented lamentable riot between the Hindu and Mahomedan races has taken place. Fearful words as kill, cut, din, din, Har, Har, have been heard during those three days, and the whole of Bombay has, in great confusion, been terror-stricken. No authoritative account of this occurrence has been published, but this much can be made known, that more than 150 men have succumbed to death, more than 300 men have been wounded, more than 1,500 men have been arrested, more than fifteen temples have been destroyed, five to seven musjids have been broken, four to six durgas have been injured, and more than nearly Rs. 5,00,000 worth has been plundered, thirty small and great police officers have been wounded. The Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, has also been wounded. 3,000 military people have come. 1,000 police have come from the districts. All are still lying encamped. And 2,000 of the Bombay police having undergone infinite labours and having passed many sleepless nights have quelled this storm. During this occurrence many people in consequence of the sufferings have gone away to their native country, whose number is heard to be a quarter of a lakh." The first piece was good advice given to both the communities. It contained "venom and rage put afar quickly, union and peace increasing, may Aryas and Mussalmans, by reconciling in mind, entertain love and friendship. The authority is pure of English Raj." The second piece gave a short account of the way in which the military assistance arrived, and if described the scene from the time that "the police became utterly unable" up to "the soldiers fired many shots and took many steps." Counsel did not know if any mention was made that the soldiers were gaping. They must have been gaping when they were without food. (Laughter.) Counsel continuing said that there was no such thing in the verses on eighth and ninth pages, which would provoke Mahomedans to attack the Kamattees and Ghattis. There was nothing inciting to riot in "you have buried your enemies," looking at it from a practical point of view there was nothing inciting to rioting in "you gave a drubbing." In some cases, they all knew, that the Mussulmans gave a drubbing to the Hindus, and in some cases the Kammattees gave a drubbing to the Mussalmans. The reciting of past event should not be held to incite them to drub each other again. There would be no stronger evidence for the defence than the true *bona fide* of his client. Then again it was in evidence that they readily altered the words fight again and changed it to "Don't be daunted" as soon as their attention was called to the fact that it would be a very strong phrase The mere printing of past events could not be called inciting to riot. Counsel was of opinion that nothing was more ill-advised than a prosecution of this kind and the passages in the verse should not have been given such ridiculous importance. He would call the prosecution a bogus prosecution. There was no abetment in the offence of the commission of riot. The poet gave pieces of good advice in the pamphlet. The twelfth passage was devoted to the praise of Mr. Luxmidas Khimji. He was not concerned with the gentleman whose name was mentioned in the information of Rao Saheb Morar Rao, but he submitted that the fact showed that there was some malice which actuated the undertaking of the present prosecution, otherwise it was impossible to conceive how that poem was annexed to the information. It was a circumstance which his Worship should take into consideration. The second and the third accused's part in the matter was only a machanical one, but by that he did not for a moment suggest that the first accused was guilty of any criminal offence. To find the accused guilty under the section continuing instigation should be made out, but no such thing was to be found in that pamphlet. The accused were not charged with maliganantly committing the offence, then it was clear that they were charged with wantonly doing it. Wantonly meant that the accused had no definite object, but did it out of spirit of fun or mischief, which it was impossible to attribute to his clients. It was very funny to counsel's mind that Mr. Brewin happened to be passing along one of the most liveliest parts of the vendor during the riots and Cassum Khumissa, that charcoal-burner was reading aloud the verses from the pamphlet to a number of Mahomedans collected in the street in front of a coffee shop. Even if the people were excited it was not the writing, but the mode of reading the verses that excited the mob. Counsel submitted that there were many passages in the Holy Bible which if read in the Colsa Moholla would surely incite the people there to rioting, but that would not justify the police to prosecute the writer of the Bible. Thus it depended upon the circumstance in which a book was used. Cassum Khumissa, by reading the verses aloud could have incited the people to riot, but there was nothing in the pamphlet itself which would incite to rioting. The accused produced all copies of the book as soon as they were called upon to do so. They had not made any money out of it, and their actions were *bona fide* all along.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next, at 2-30 p.m.

MOFUSSIL CIVIL HOSPITALS.

THE following are extracts from a Government Resolution issued yesterday:—During the year under review four new dispensaries were opened at Kapsi, Ranpur, Badin and Rato-dero, and information is given in the report for the first time regarding 10 other dispensaries which were opened in former years. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries working in the Mofussil was 258 at the end of the year. The total number of patients treated was 1,880,327, of whom 28,372 were in-door and 1,851,955 out-door patients, as compared with 1,732,858 in 1891. In Aden and Persian Gulf hospitals and dispensaries there was a small decrease in the number treated, and in the Konkan the increase was slight; in the Deccan, Gujarat and Sind, however, there were increases of 31,273,69,822 and 43,341, respectively. As compared with the previous year, the season was generally unhealthy, and it is chiefly to this cause, though partly also to the opening of new institutions, that the general increase of patients must be ascribed. The number of cases of cholera which came under treatment was 5,121, as against 2,131 in the previous year. Cholera prevailed to an unusual extent in all the divisions of the Presidency. As in 1891, there were very few cases of small-pox. An increase of 70,574 is reported in the number of admissions from malarial fever, which reached the enormous total of 381,837. Government have already requested the officers of the Sanitary Department to ascertain, if possible, the causes of the serious increase of this disease in recent years. The officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries should also be requested to make such enquires and observations as may be possible and to embody the result in their reports. The admissions from veneral diseases showed a small decrease. Other variations have been fully noticed by the Surgeon-General. A comparison with former years is impossible, as the salaries of Civil Surgeons have during the year under report, been excluded from the amount contributed by Government. It is to this cause that the decrease shown in the grant from Government is due. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,09,637, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,18,824. The actual net cost to Government, exclusive of the salaries abovementioned, was Rs. 2,67,570, and the percentage of the total expenditnre borne by Government was 43·8.

IN spite of the premiums that go out of the public funds in France into the pockets of shipbuilders, the French mercantile navy, it is said, is in a constantly declining way. An attempt is to be made to remedy this state of things by a new society which has been founded at a meeting of shipbuilders, exporters, and tradesmen held in Paris. At present the society is not named, but a large number of adherents have been already secured. At the inaugural meeting it was pointed out that France, with 875 miles of sea coast, only holds the third place among maritime powers as regards the tonnage of her mercantile steamers, and only the eighth place as regards her sailing ships. It was further stated by one of the speakers that two-thirds of the exports of French goods, and of the imports of foreign goods into France, are made in foreign bottoms, and that from this cause "the loss to French trade is from 500 to 600 millions a year (20 to 24 millions sterling) while foreign sailors, who may be at any time our enemies, are taught their business at our expense." The meeting concurred in bewailing the existing state of things, although no one seemed able to point to the cause, and while a good deal was said about English prosperity, not a word was uttered with regard to the difference of the French and English fiscal systems

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hensy Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, cleared yesterday, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing to-day from the steam, at 8 a.m.:—For Genoa.—Mrs. Angelina Sander, Mr. Raghunath Yeswant Varde, Captain T. G. Burdey, Mrs. Burdey, Captain Cadese, Mrs. Huntly, Rev. Father Tagliahue, one Lady, Mr. Chigione Battigle, and Corporal Taylor. For Aden!—20 deck passengers.

THE City Line s. s. City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W. Frame, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Col F W and Mrs Buller, Captain, P and Mrs Holland, Surgn-Captain R J D Hall, Lieut W St C Bland, Mrs Jarrett, Miss A L Evans, and Miss R Dixon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles, Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain F W Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, (29th September), via Mombassa and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W King, Mr and Mrs M Savores, Mr

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.

ALL the London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday. The price of Silver in New York was again called nominal; but Demand Exchange in London had declined half a cent, to 4·84⅛ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 142,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 73·40 cents per oz.

An advance of 16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 3-8d. per lb.; and in East Indian Cotton all greades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomras were higher to the same extent, as also was "Fair" Brown Egyptian; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. higher in the nearer positions, and 8-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 41-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 43-64d. for February-March. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm..

In New York, 8 9-16 cents. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but January Futures were 10 points lower, at 8·45 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales; and the total arrivals this season to date give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	57,000	51,000	82,000
Three days' do.	143,000	147,000	220,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	969,000	989,000	1,620,000

Here, the Cotton Market has remained quiet in tone, but unchanged in prices, with only a small export business passing. Exporters have bought 400 bales, consisting of 200 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 189-92; and 100 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 188; and Compta, at Rs. 187½; while the Mills have taken 550 bales from stock, made up of 200 Ujein at Rs. 155; 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 175; Wadwan, at Rs. 198; and Karanja, at Rs. 185; and 50 Untni, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT.—The state of the export demand in this market shows no improvement, and the feeling remains quiet, with prices all upon the previous level.

SEEDS have been steady, and have been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers, rates showing no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,748	bales.
Wheat	7,836	cwts.
Linseed	2,841	,,
Gingelly	6,373	,,
Castorseed	2,547	,,
Rice	2,789	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, not to say dull; but some business has been done to-day for Marseilles for early November shipment, at 15s. per ton for light Seeds, and 17s. 6d. for heavy.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady to firm feeling at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits for this year's delivery, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for next year, a moderate amount of business passing both ways; the tone at the close was firm, and rates left off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d. to 5-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1'60¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at some further advance in rates for Fours, 105 5-16 having been quoted for cash, and 105¼ for this month's settlement, and until near the close when 1-16 per cent. lower was named. 98¼ is now the price of the new 4½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES are dull as ever, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this [evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Connaught Mill Scrip.

The Banks, and Stock and Share markets will be closed to-morrow for the *Dasara* holiday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	3	30 p.m.	20	24
Teheran	18	2	46 p.m.	...	17
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	25	...	2
,, Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
,, Madras	...	50	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended. Communication with Equador interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 12 noon.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 20th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th October, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	140	2	211
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	16,60,283	22,86,451	68,612	40,13,346
Total for 14 weeks..	17,75,283	25,21,451	70,612	43,67,346
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,11,928	2,45,026	7,864	3,64,818
Per mile of Ry do.	67	146	5	218
Total to corresponding date do.	15,00,561	26,45,013	2,85,206	44,30,813

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 10,818
Ditto to date..... ,, 63,467

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th October, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	1,19,000	4,000	2,05,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	258	9	445
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.....	10,99,023	12,74,839	41,556	24,15,418
Total for 14 weeks..	11,81,023	13,93,839	45,556	26,20,418
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	100,561	1,14,487	3,091	2,18,049
Per mile of Ry do.	218	248	7	473
Total to corresponding date do.	10,67,819	12,57,012	44,209	23,69,040

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 8,049
Increase to date..... ,, 2,51,378

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ACATOS—ZICALIOTTI—October 18, at 7 Grove Park, Liverpool, residence of the bride's parents, by the Revd. Arch. N. Zorvos Pericles, second son of P. Acatos, London, to Lucy, eldest daughter of A. Zicaliotti, Liverpool.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURR—October 14, at Croton Close, Vepery, Madras, the wife of F H Burr, M P W D, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—October 12, at Fatehgarh, N-W Provinces, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Stevenson, M B, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

TEVERSHAM—October 15, at Monteith House, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Captain R K Teversham, D S O, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRAMPTON—McDONALD—October 11, at St Mary's Church, Calicut, by the Rev F N Crowther, assisted by the Rev A A Sharp, Melville Stanley Fielding Crampton, son of the late Revd. J E Crampton, Tranquebar, to Jessie Blanche, second daughter of the late M J McDonald, of Karaparamba, Calicut.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, who for many years and on many occasions was a prominent personage, filling the eye of Europe, has died at the age of eighty-five. His remains will be honoured with a national funeral, and on his tomb may be appropriately inscribed the famous words which were heard above the roar of the guns, which were playing on the Malakoff *J'y suis et j'y reste!* The energy displayed in the successful assault of the great outwork of Sebastopol, and the haughty resolution with which he refused to listen to the advice to retire from the decisive position which he had won, but was swept by the fire of every battery in the besiezed city made him the favourite of the French Army, and gave him a European reputation. He received the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour and of the Bath in recognition of his heroic prowess, which sealed the fate of Sebastopol, and made him famous. He took an important part in the Italian Campaign which drove the Austrians out of Lombardy, and led to the unification of Italy. He was created a Marshal of France, and his victory at Magenta was commemorated by a dukedom. He filled the highest posts under the Empire, representing France at the Coronation of William III. and was Governor-General of Algeria when the Franco-German war broke out. Entrusted with the command of the first Army Corps he fought and lost the battle of Woerth, where with fifty thousand men he made a head for some hours against a German force nearly double his strength. He succeeded in effecting a retreat and saving the bulk of his army. Had he been in command at Metz instead of Bazaine, the history of the war would probably have been different. As it was, he was given the command of the Army of Chalons, with which he was ordered by the Regency in Paris to march, against his better judgment, to relieve Bazaine, who, on his part made no serious effort to break through the toils which were being cast around him. Wounded at Sedan early in that day of agony he was obliged to hand over the command to another general, who was at once superseded by still a third, the changes working havoc in the ranks, and rendering the situation hopeless. MacMahon's personal reputation did not suffer, for he never failed in energy or force, he was simply overborne by circumstances which he could not control. He was called by the Assembly at Versailles with the command of the Army, which was to deliver Paris from the madness of the Commune and worked with Thiers at the reorganisation of the military forces of the country on their present basis. When that distinguished Frenchman resigned the Presidency twenty years ago, the Marshal was nominated President by an almost unanimous vote of the Assembly, there being only two dissentients. He was given the Presidency for seven years in the same year; but he was not destined to enjoy the full term of the Septennate. Under his auspices the present constitution, establishing the Republic and giving two Chambers, which, sitting in Congress elect a President for seven years, was drawn up and become law. But he committed the fault of identifying himself too much with the Conservative party, whose influence was on the wane. Gambetta thundered in the Presidential ears the famous formula "Submit or Resign!" As the Marshal refused to submit to the indignity of dismissing from the army and the administration all who were not Republicans—at that time by far the majority and the only men of administrative experience in the service of France—he waived his legal right under the Septennate and resigned in 1879, to give place to M. Grevy. He has since lived in retirement, taking no part in political affairs, but enjoying the respect of all parties. He had kept his word, for he proved himself throughout his long and brilliant career "an honest man and a soldier."

IMPROVEMENTS are in contemplation which if carried out in their entirety, will provide Bombay with a landing place second to none in the world, and worthy of the chief port in Asia. Mr. W. C. Hughes has reminded us in a letter which appeared in our issue of the 16th, of the successive steps by which the Apollo Bunder has been extended and improved by the Port Trust at considerable cost. But spacious as it is, affording ample accommodation for passengers embarking or disembarking, when going or returning to Europe, the area is too restricted for the accommodation of the large number of citizens of all classes, who resort there every afternoon to inhale the sea breeze, while listening to the strains of the band within the enclosure of the adjacent Yacht Club. It is so thronged with carriages that it is difficult and even dangerous for those on foot to move about freely. The large iron structure which affords shelter to carriages from the rain during the monsoon, and from the sun, during the day, restricts the available space considerably. Moreover, it is by no means ornamental or imposing, as it is desirable that the first building that meets the eye of the traveller on setting foot in India should be. It is proposed to remove this structure back to the edge of the Apollo Basin, and to utilise for the public convenience, the whole of the space which is at present occupied by it, and by the Refreshment Rooms, as well as the rest of the plot on a part of which the latter stands. Before going into the details of a very comprehensive scheme it will be as well to recal what has already gone to the making of the Apollo Bunder. Twenty-five years ago the Bunder was a pier or jetty, sixty feet wide, running out to the north-east for two hundred and fifty feet. A pier head, three hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, was added at an outlay of four-and-a-quarter lakhs. This brings us to 1873. Seven years later some further improvements were effected. In 1889 the Wellington Basin, behind the Refreshment Rooms, was filled in at the cost of a lakh, and the area added to the Bunder. The total cost of the Bunder as it stands is five and-a-half lakhs, debited to the Port Trustees who pay Rs. 24,000 a year interest on the money spent upon it. They have provided a commodious landing place for passengers, which it was their duty to supply, and in addition some three acres have been made available for the general public by whom that large space is very much prized. It is consequently very much crowded, and is admittedly inadequate for the accommodation of all who resort to it in carriages or on foot. The Port Trust have therefore proposed, subject to the sanction of Government—which is not likely to be withheld—to make over to the Municipality the whole of the plot on which the Refreshment Rooms stand at its cost price, plus the cost of removing the Refreshment Rooms to a more distant site. The cost price is calculated on the average of the whole property, of which this site is perhaps the most valuable part. The sum which the Municipality are asked to pay for it is one lakh and fourteen thousand rupees; much less than it would fetch in the open market for building purposes.

It is as well to bear in mind that the site in question is not likely to go a-begging. It is known that the Royal Yacht Club contemplates the erection of a building of imposing facade and height either on that site—if available—or on that next beyond it towards the Fort, provided that no building be erected between it and the sea. The price that would be paid for the land by the Yacht Club or any private purchaser would largely exceed that at which the Port Trustees are willing to make it over to the Municipality for a public garden or promenade. The Trustees are precluded by the terms of their Act from themselves expending money on the making of a public garden or place of public resort; having provided a commodious landing place for passengers, they cannot expend capital, the interest on which would have to be borne by the trade of the city to create a park or garden. The only body possessing statutory power to expend public moneys for such a purpose is the Municipal Corporation. That such an improvement would be well worth the moderate amount which would have to be provided need not be pointed out. All classes resort now to the Apollo Bunder in far larger numbers than can be accommodated in the three acres available. If the Yacht Club chambers be erected on the site of the Refreshment Rooms, which is the practical alternative to the utilisation of that space for public resort, the area and the air at present available will be considerably curtailed, for the space under the structure which serves as a shelter is not part of the public road, and may be enclosed or built over if not secured for the public, with the rest of the site in the price of which it is included. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Port Trustees have commenced the construction of the Ballard Pier—a continuation of the Ballard Road on the north side of the Mint—which will be the place of arrival and departure for passengers during the monsoon. The pier head will be three hundred feet long, enclosing a basin on the north which will enable launches drawing ten feet to disembark passengers in any state of the tide, and in perfect comfort even in the height of the monsoon. It is quite possible that the Ballard Pier will become the place of disembarkation at all times of the year, instead of the Apollo Bunder. But owing to the restricted breadth of the new pier which is only fourteen feet wide, it can never become a place of popular resort. Seeing that the Apollo Bunder fulfils that function so admirably, the Corporation would be acting in the public interests in contributing the relatively moderate amount necessary to add to its area and its attractiveness, at an outlay rather less than one-fifth of the sum already expended on it by the Port Trust.

IT seems a strange piece of political abberation for Lord Salisbury, apparently forgetful of the fact that Home Rule has been disposed of by the House of Lords' majority of ten to one, to go down to Preston to argue against its being passed. The electors will naturally prick up their ears and begin to think that the question is not yet at rest, and that the dreary battle will have to be fought over again. In that view they will probably be mistaken; British measures will now occupy the time of Parliament and the attention of the country for a year or two at least, and perhaps for five or six. It is an aphorism that the public can never think of two things at a time; the question of the hour, whatever it may chance to be, shuts out all thought of everything else. This fact must be as well known to Lord Salisbury as to every other politician. But it may be that he has an ulterior motive in ringing the changes on the question to which he owed six years of office. He may deem it expedient to prevent the public from becoming too absorbed in other matters on which his Party are not quite of one mind. However that may be the Conservative leader has reverted to a topic which most people were willing to see shelved for a season at least. But it may not be altogether foreign to Lord Salisbury's purpose in endeavouring to keep the question before the public, even at the risk of weariness, that the *Manchester Examiner*, a Conservative organ, and a strong supporter of Mr. Balfour, one of the local members, has recently stated that his Lordship does not ignore the necessity of including in his programme for the next election, a comprehensive scheme of Local Government for Ireland, which should not be wholly restricted to County Councils. This intimation if it have any meaning would seem to point to the resuscitation of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Local Government supplemented by Provincial Councils, for which the County Councils shall elect members from out of their own body. It was suggested that a similar measure should be applied in Scotland and in Wales, so as to relieve Parliament of the pressure which now clogs its wheels.

THE project to which we recently referred for the opening of a new steamship service between Japan and Bombay has been much talked of in Japan. When the scheme was first mooted there was a lack of combination amongst the owners of the spinning factories and the project had little prospect of realization. However, hope was revived for a time and strenuous exertions were being made to establish the line. The Japanese spinning factories refused to join the league for supporting Nippon Yusen Kaisha, on the ground that the P. and O. Company would break up the combination by lowering freights to such an extent that it would be impossible for the Japanese Company to pay its way or on the other hand, if the merchants had pledged themselves to support the line they would be unable to take advantage of the more favourable rates the P. and O. might offer. Strong appeals were made to such merchants to join the league on the ground that unless they do the line is not likely to be brought into existence, or, if opened, may not be continued, and that under either of those circumstances merchants will be compelled to continue paying the high rate of freight now being charged by the P. and O. Company. It is a fact that at the present time the China and Japan trade of the P. and O. Company is at a low ebb, and of all other steam-ship companies both men and ships on the China line have been lying idle. It is, therefore, only reasonable to assume that a rate of freight that left a margin of profit, or even kept the boats running without a loss greater than that of lying the boats up entirely, would be accepted. The fall that would take place from the proposed combination might have some slight effect on the mill industry of Bombay, but it is difficult to see how the Japan or China merchant would benefit if whilst getting a lower rate of freight, they were called upon to subsidise liberally a fleet of steamers that do not pay. Again there are other companies besides the P. and O. on the look-out for profitable business. If good freights were to be had in the Far East, there would have been a scramble for them, and as a natural consequence they would have come down quickly.

THE October vacation of the Bombay High Court commenced yesterday.

THE *Frankfort Gazette* of the 29th ult. received a message from Pekin stating that the Chinese Emperor, who is at present twenty-three years of age, has begun the study of the French language under the tuition of two professor. The Emperor is said to have already thoroughly mastered English.

THE *Japan Mail*, referring to the projected steamship line from Japan to Bombay, says:—This much-talked of scheme of the Cotton Spinners' Association to establish a line of steamers between Japan and Bombay for facilitating the import of raw cotton, has fallen through. The question as to the number of ships for the service was apparently the cause of dissension amongst the members. The *Nichi Nichi* surmises that there was not much eagerness for the project when the spinners found that they could get raw cotton as cheaply and as easily under existing conditions as they could with a special direct line. But the larger-minded amongst them are resolved to carry out the idea at any cost, seeing in it not only benefit to themselves, but to the nation at large. The Kamagafuchi, Osaka, and Miye Spinning Factories, the Nippon Cotton Company, and one other, representing a little less than one-seventh of those at the general meeting, have entered into fresh negotiations with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the basis of the programme drawn up at the Osaka meeting. It appears, from the same authority, that the Union Spinners' meetiag appointed a committee to act as their representative. The attempt to resuscitate the scheme has come to nothing.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Kanji Dharamsey and three others were charged with publishing an account of the riots in verses in pamphlet form and offering the same to the public for sale in August last. The Public Prosecutor closed his case yesterday and the Magistrate discharged the fourth accussed, represented by Mr. Carsondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, there being no strong case against him. Mr. Russell then addressed the Court on behalf of the second and the third accused. Mr. Balkrishna, who cross-examined Mr. Baba Luxmon, Chief Translator, Presidency Magistrate's Courts, will address the Court on behalf of the first accused at the next hearing of the case, which is fixed for Monday next.

THE current number of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* has a paper on a peculiar form of brain affection, which is called Gibberish Aphasia. This malady, we are told, may exist though the patient is not mad. In other words, he is unable to control his tongue, though not incapable of rational thought. We suspect that this ailment in a modified form is much more common than the writer of the article imagines. He gives, however, some very curious examples of acute cases of Gibberish Aphasia. In one instance the sufferer could not even utter what he wished when he tried to read it from a book. When he came, for instance, to the passage in the regulations of a college, "It shall be in the power of the college to examine, or not to examine, any licentiate," the nearest approach to pronouncing the words was ludicrous, and always sounded like "An the be what in the temothar of the throthotodoo to majorum." The *Hospital* tells of a lady with this disease who, while wishing to receive her visitors civilly, could only address them with the words, "Pig, brute, stupid fool."

A VERY ugly quarrel has broken out among the New York Democrats over the appointment of Mr. Van Alen as United States Minister to Rome. Mr. Van Alen, who possesses a fortune estimated at more than £3,000,000, married, some years ago, one of the Astor family. He has hitherto kept out of politics, rather looked down on things American, and openly admitted his liking for the English people, their country and their customs. He himself studied at Oxford,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT TARANTO.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The féting of the British Squadron at Taranto continues unabated. At a grand banquet given on board the Italia, Admiral Turi warmly toasted Admiral Seymour and his Squadron.

PRESIDENT CARNOT AND THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

The Russian Naval Officers from Toulon visited the Elysee to-day, and were received with transports of enthusiasm by an enormous crowd of people who surged round the visitors' carriages, all endeavouring to shake hands with them.

President Carnot, when receiving his guests, dwelt warmly on the ties of friendship, which bound the two nations, and which, he said, were growing stronger daily.

Admiral Avellan replied very briefly.

Finally, President Carnot created Admiral Avellan a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour and also decorated the other officers.

DEATH OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Marshal MacMahon, ex-President of the French Republic, died to-day.

The deceased Marshal will be accorded a national funeral.

LORD SALISBURY ON HOME RULE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Preston yesterday, urged that the passing of the Home Rule Bill would mean the weakening of Great Britain on every shore.

His Lordship went on to say that this was not the time, when one remembered what was passing in Asia and the Mediterranean, to doff our armour and appear to weaken ourselves in the eyes of foreign nations.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech made at Glasgow yesterday, rectified the impression that Mr. Gladstone at Midlothian had intimated that he would reintroduce his Home Rule Bill next Session. This, he said, was not intended, and though Home Rule would be steadfastly kept in view, the Session would be devoted to the realization of the Newcastle Programme.

DEATH OF M. GOUNOD.

The death is announced of M. Charles Gounod, the celebrated composer.

SECRETARY, P. W. DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Colonel Home took over the officiating appointment of Secretary, P. W. Department, this morning.

KATHIAWAR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Kathiawar Imperial Service Troops camp out at Rajkot this winter.

COLONEL MELLISS.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, proceeds on tour at the beginning of November.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MACKAY FROM SIMLA.

Mr. Mackay left Simla, at 1 p.m., to-day. A great many people assembled to bid him farewell.

DR. ROBERTSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Robertson's successor at Gilgit has been appointed. It only rests now with the Viceroy to approve of the nomination.

THE RETIRING VICEROY'S LEVEE.

H. E. the Viceroy's Levee will take place at Calcutta this year on the 16th of December, and the Drawing Room on the 21st of December.

THE DURAND MISSION.

No further particulars of the Durand Mission have been officially received.

Details are expected, however, to-day.

A telegram received this evening from the Kabul Mission, dated 15th October, reports all well. Negotiations will be concluded shortly.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG BULLOCKS.

Foot and mouth disease has broken out amongst the bullocks working on the Khagan Road, three hundred additional Government mules are being despatched, and a section of the Kohat Mountain Battery returns to Abbotabad to lessen the strain.

BILLS BEFORE THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Miller will introduce the Prisoners' Bill to-morrow.

The Stamp Fees Act, which is also to be introduced will provide for setting at rest questions arising from conflicting rulings of the High Courts, as to stamp duty chargeable on sale of certificates as well as dealing with Sea Insurance Policies.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

Major Vannofski, the latest of Russian agents provocateurs on the Pamirs, is the son of the Russian Minister of War, General P. S. Vannofski.

THE DISTURBANCE AT KHELAT.

As all further chance of disturbances in Khelat has passed away, two squadrons of the 7th Bombay Cavalry and the 29th Bombay Infantry, are temporarily located at Quetta. They shortly return to Hyderabad and Jacobabad.

THE KHELAT GARRISON.

The Khelat Garrison will be reduced to its normal strength almost at once as there are no signs of further trouble.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O'Callaghan, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, left Simla for England on short leave after making over charge to Colonel Home.

MR. J. L. MACKAY.

Mr. J. L. Mackay has left for Bombay, where he says good-bye to India.

THE FISHERIES' BILL.

It is decided that the Fisheries' Bill shall not be referred to a Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council until the Government of India reaches Calcutta.

General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, will probably introduce the Bill amending the Indian Volunteers Act before the close of the Simla Session.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

H. E. the Governor left Calicut for Tellicherry to-day. At Calicut his Excellency accorded an interview to Mr. Romilly, representing the Wynaad Planters' Association, and performed several interesting social functions.

THE VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 18.

The Burma *Gazette Extraordinary*, issued to-night, contains the Viceroy's Burma programme. His Excellency will arrive at Rangoon on 16th November, leave for Mandalay, 20th, arrive in Bhamo, 28th, return to Mandalay, 3rd December, and reach Rangoon, 9th December, and Calcutta 12th. His Excellency's party will probably consist of the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Colonel Ardagh, Lord William Beresford, two or three Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Surgeon-Major Fenn, Mr. Latimer, Registrar to the Private Secretary, General Brackenbury and his Secretary, Official of Foreign Department and Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine.

RECEPTION PREPARATIONS.

At a meeting of the Municipality, to-day, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was voted towards the reception, and Mr. MacGregor, a member of the committee, gave Rs. 1,000. The Reception Committee has been appointed, and to-morrow they begin their labour.

THE DASARA FESTIVITIES IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 18.

In last evening's Durbar his Highness the Maharaja conferred the following titles with the insignias and khillats appertaining thereto upon the following :—

On Dewan Sir Sheshadri Ayar, the title of Rajyadhurandhara ; the Chief Judge Thumboochettiyar, Rajadharmapravena ; Councillor Chentsalrao Pantalugaru, C.I.E., Rajamanthrapravena ; Rai Bahadur Durbar Bakshi Narsimiengar, Rajakaryaprasakra ; Military Bakshi Basappajiurs, Rajasemabhusmana ; Khan Bahadur Mahomedali, Jowhire Majaliss ; Mr. Henry Courpalais, Dharmaniratha Dodballapur ; and Vasudevasathina, Vidyanithi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, Oct. 17.

The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 17.

The s s Teheran arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 18.

Orient Line Mail steamer Oruba from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	33 11-16

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

Poona amateurs have broken out in a new place, and their latest effort is to rival the attractions of a London music hall. The entertainment given by them on Tuesday evening, at the Novelty Theatre, was in aid of the funds of the Khandalla Nursing Home, and it is gratifying to record that what is termed in professional parlance a "bumper" house was present to greet the adventurous amateurs. Although there was by no means a lack of talent, it was not so much what the "variety artistes" did as the pleasant way they did it. There were all the well known accessories of a real music hall, and as warm as it was the audience caught the spirit of the thing, and there was quite a "rollicking" humour abroad. A first-class orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Oakshott, opened the programme by the performance of Cecil Clay's Pantomime Rehearsal. Mr. Sampson then sang with good effect Rudyard Kipling's pretty song "Mandalay," and was followed by what is usually known as the lion-comique, Mr. Charles Buck, who brought down the house with a bacchanalian ditty "They went to the usual place." One of the most entertaining items of the programme was the Spanish quartette, Estudiantina, by Waldteufel, prettily sung in costume by Mrs. Bagnell, Miss Bagnell, Mr. Sampson, and Mr. Newnham. They were loudly encored and the ladies were presented with beautiful bouquets. However, the evening was not entirely given over to the mirth-provoking element. Mrs. Downing, a lady possessed of a charming soprano voice, sang Tosti's Serenata, and "The Birds were telling one another." The charm with which she graced these pieces won for her the heartiest applause, and her efforts to please were amongst the most successful of the evening. Mr. Deas contributed the comic song the "Grass-widower" and scored. There was one item, which somewhat startled the audience. Mr. Sampson introduced "Bernovitch," a native of the Caucasus who had been so long with his father in the forest cutting wood, that he had learned to imitate the piping of birds. Bernovitch" was attired in Russian costume, but in spite of his fine feathers, the "Tommy came through the dye. However, his performance was wonderful. He imitated the bill and chirps of all manner of birds, and wound up by piping a few bars of a waltz. "Bernovitch" submitted his mouth for examination, the only unusual thing in it was a row of very small teeth. Miss Bagnell sang the latest London mad melody "Daisy Bell." The chorus is the deadly part of this new song and Miss Bagnell has brought much trouble into many happy homes by infecting so large an audience with its tones. They at once caught the craze and "DaisyDaisy, give me your answer do" was heard for the rest of the evening inside and outside the theatre. Kenny and Mason were exceedingly funny in their duet "Round the Town," whilst "Mick and Mack," were side-splitting Irish comedians. Dr. Cleveland did "an extra turn," and contributed a well executed violin solo. Mr. Collins played an effective piccolo solo.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency General Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by General Gatacre, General Hogg, Captain Mercer, Military Secretary to his Excellency, Captain Bayne and Captain Lecky, Aides-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the ordinary Poona passenger train, and alighted at 5-30 a.m. (Bombay time) at the Victoria Terminus, where his Excellency and staff were received by Captain Swan. They then adjourned to Borri's refreshment room, whence after taking chota-hajri, they drove to the Cooperage, where 100 rank-and-file of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Lindesay, Lieut. Wylde-Browne, and Lieut. Greig were drawn up to receive his Excellency. The following commanding officers and heads of departments attended at the Cooperage to meet the Commander-in-Chief :—Colonel Shortland, R.A., officiating in Command, Bombay District ; Major C. J. Blomfield, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General ; Colonel W. Scott, Commanding 5th Bombay Light Infantry ; Lieutenant Colonel Forjett, Commanding Marine Battalion ; Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse, Commanding R. A. ; Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, Principal Medical Officer ; Major Porter, R. E. ; Captain Hemming, R. E. ; Captain Stanley Smith, R. A. ; Captain Wickham, Chief Commanding Officer ; Captain Oldfield, R. A., Senior, Ordnance Department, and Lieutenant Pilleau, Commanding 2nd Bombay Lancers. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's arrival.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES—SECOND ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. RIFLE BRIGADE.

The fact that Bombay Gymkhana was one of the contending parties in the first match of the second round was sufficient in itself to attract a large crowd, but being opposed to the Rifle Brigade, the conquerors of the Poona Gymkhana, gave the event an international importance, for the soldiers in this case were the representatives of Calcutta. The attendance was in consequence very large, there must have been quite 8,000 persons on the ground, a record crowd for a week day. The interest in the game was all absorbing, and the nature of the play kept the spectators in a frenzy of excitement to the very last period. The local men held a slight lead in public favouritism, but there were many who feared that the want of experience of Fairclough, the No. 1, would hamper the performance of the others. The Gymkhana, however, were superbly mounted, and in this respect had a distinct advantage over their active opponents. The struggle proved to be far and away the best that had yet been witnessed in the present tournament. Play throughout was very fast and very good, and so even, that at the end of the third quarter, it was still anybody's game. The foemen were quite worthy of each other's steel, and the plaudits of the crowd were claimed as often by the brilliancy of one side as for the magnificent combination of the other. It was a real case of Greek meeting Greek, and the tug-of-war long and stern and worked the spectators to a high pitch of excitement. When the bell sounded a temporary truce at the end of the third quarter, there was still eight minutes and 48 seconds' play left, and Bombay was leading by one goal. The last desperate scrimmage had left the ball in touch behind the Bombay back line. The Rifles were eager to equalise the score, and as soon as the ball was struck in they played with desperate energy, and had not Lawrence the misfortune to break his stick in a critical moment, he would probably have got on terms with his opponents. Prevost had to play all he knew to defend his citadel. Alexander was working like ten men, and was all over the ground. Bombay was hotly pressed, and before a fierce and combined onslaught by the Rifles they had to give way. Lawrence cleared the war for Alexander, whom Paley and Paget backed up grandly. The fate of Bombay trembled in the balance, and the spectators held their breath in anticipation of the result of this great attack. But just as victory seemed within the grasp of the soldiers Lawrence's pony from some unexplained cause fell and rolled over his rider, who was knocked out of time. The mischief enabled Bombay to relieve the pressure. Lawrence after a couple of minutes' rest pluckily mounted again. But the incident seemed to mark the turn of the wheel of fortune in favour of Bombay who ran clean away, and in little more than a minute and a half struck two goals and won one of the most interesting and exciting matches ever witnessed on our maidan by five goals to two. In the whole game not a single subsidiary was signalled by the goa lreferees.

All the Bombay men played so well that it seems invidious to single out any one for especial mention, but by general acclaim Graham was awarded the bays for the best individual performance in the game. His activity was untiring, and he was always where he was wanted. He drove hard and accurately and rode like a Bedouin. He brought off the most sensational runs during the evening. Altogether his form was the most brilliant, we have seen him display for many a long day. Much however, was expected of Graham, the surprise of the match was the wonderfully good work put in by Fairclough, the Joseph of the tribe. He played with all the confidence of an exponent of several years' standing and proved of immense assistance to his side. He was always well-mounted and when it came to a question of racing between himself and Paget, the Rifle back, he generally managed to show his opponent a clean pair of heels. He was responsible for two of the goals struck by his side, and obtained the points by sterling good play. He has improved wonderfully on his Poona form, and is now perfectly at home in the hottest charge. Cecil Gray and Prevost performed in all the old form, which used to delight their admirers in the old days, and it was largely due to Prevost's great coolness and dogged resolution that the Rifles took by assault the Bombay keep as seldom as they did. For the losers Alexander worked like a Trojan and was splendidly supported by his comrades, who was always at his side when the pace was hottest. But the Rifles had met their superiors and the match was won on its merits. The result of the match puts Bombay in the final tie which takes place on Saturday.

The following were the teams ;—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. RIFLE BRIGADE.

J. Fairclough.	Capt. F. E. Lawrence (capt.)
J. F. N. Graham.	Lieut. G. Paley.
Cecil Gray.	Lieut. R. Alexander.
F. A. Prevost (capt.)	Lieut. G. L. Paget.

Umpires : Major Beatson and Captain Leckie, A.-D.-C.

First Quarter.—This quarter began with some even play about the middle, till Graham and Gray, playing well together, forced the ball well into the Rifle half, and threatened the goal, which however Alexander saved very prettily, and ran the ball into touch about the centre. After it was thrown the fortunes of the encounter were varying, the scene of combat being shifted with great rapidity from one side to the other. Both sides strained every nerve to draw the first blood, and a capital run which Alexander made over half the ground would have given him this honour, had not Graham saved the goal in the very nick of time. The Rifles, however, were not to be denied and Paget hitting the ball back, Alexander returned to the charge, but again he was baulked, but this time by Prevost who snatched with splendid skill from the very edge of the precipice. Gray and Graham then buckled to in grim earnest and bore down all opposition, backing each other up in fine style. Fairclough effectually hustled Paget, and the result of a long and well sustained charge was a goal for Bombay, which was scored by Graham. The disaster put the Rifles on their mettle and combining with great power beat back the local men, and after a hot scrimmage in the very mouth of the Bombay goal Lawrence put the ball through the flags, and equalised the score. Shortly afterwards the round ended. Score : One goal all. Time, 10 mins. 17 secs.

Second Quarter.—This was the most evenly contested bout of the lot. Play began in the Rifles half, but Paley and Paget soon changed the venue, the pace grew very hot. Up and down the ground now on the east side, now on the west, the ball travelled with fearful rapidity. Neither horse nor horseman was spared ; the struggle to obtain the lead was as fierce as it well could be. In the confusion of the encounter, the play was not always strictly according to rule, and in hitting for goal from the corner, Graham was run into and unhorsed by Paley. But no damage was done, except that Bombay were awarded a penalty stroke, which however did not result in any material advantage. The fight became intensely interesting. Now Alexander would be seen thundering down the side, hitting with power and accuracy and the spectators would expect to see his brillancy rewarded, but Prevost was not to be passed, and Gray or Graham would tear away with the ball well held only in his turn to be collared and brought up by Paget or Alexander. Thus up and down did the play go, till near to the end of the round, when Fairclough, who had been playing like a book, captured the ball from Paget and breaking clean away displayed excellent form, and reached within ten yards of the post before Paget rode him off. But Graham was in close attendance and hit the ball through the flags, thus putting one goal ahead before the round closed. Bombay one Score : Bombay Gymkhana—Goals, 2 ; Rifle Brigade—Goal, 1.

Time, 20 mins and 17 secs.

Third Quarter.—Bombay caught the Rifles napping in the commencement of this period, and Fairclough continuing a fine run begun by Graham and carried on by Gray struck a clever goal amidst great applause. The Rifles, however returned the compliment, for immediately after the umpire threw the ball in Paley forced his way through the Bombay defence and planted the ball between the flags. To get the other point necessary to put them on equal terms with their opponents was now the great object of the Rifles, and Alexander with an energy perfectly admirable set about the task, which he very nearly accomplished. He tried a long difficult side shot from the left, but the ball went wide. Bombay, however, was again pressed when the ball was put into play, and were very thankful for the free hit which was awarded to Prevost on the score of a cross. Gray showed up well, and was chiefly responsible for forcing the play to the other end, where Paget had twice in self-defence to hit behind. Alexander then came to the rescue, and ably assisted by Lawrence shifted the scene of action to the Bombay half, where the rivals were in hot contention when the bell rang. Score : Bombay Gymkhana—Goals 3 ; Rifles—Goals 2. Time, 31 mins. and 12 secs.

Fourth Quarter.—A jumping pony of Prevost's nearly gave his rider away in the beginning of this critical period, and had Lawrence not broken his stick it is more than probable that he would have scored. The Bombay goal was in great danger till Lawrence in a fierce charge turned turtle. He was winded and slightly hurt about the ribs and legs, but he pluckily remounted after a short rest, and played with his usual dash. But Bombay then completely collared the opposition, and Gray, one minute and a half before time scored a goal off a clinking run by Graham. Shortly afterwards Fairclough crowned his splendid work of the afternoon by hitting the ball though the Rifles sticks, and thus did this great game end in favour of Bombay by five goals to two.

The match this evening will be between

JODHPORE 1ST TEAM. VS.	2ND BOMBAY LANCERS.
Dhokal Singh	Capt. Gabb, A.D.C.
Major Beatson	Lt. Col. Jones.
H. H. Sir Pertap Singh.	Surg.-Capt. Lyons.
Hurjee Singh.	Lieut. G. Griffith.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, when Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided, and the other members present were :—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkissondas Narotamdas, K. N. Kabrajee, and Dr. Viegas.

THE COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

Further consideration was given to letter No. 14040, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster, for the supply of engines, ejectors, &c., in connection with the Colaba Sewerage Works, at a total cost of £13,650-18-10 (including £180 for maintenance of the works for six months), payable in England, and for the supply and laying of air sealed sewage mains, erection of machinery, &c., at a total cost of Rs. 64,912 payable in Bombay.

The Commissioner, in answer to Mr. Carroll, stated that Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster were the only people from whom the materials could be obtained.

The Chairman enquired whether, at the rate asked for by Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster, the expenditure would be within the estimates.

The Commissioner thought that would be so, leaving a margin of 19·66 per cent. for contingencies.

The sanction was granted.

IMPROVEMENT OF MATHARPACADY ROAD.

The Committee considered the following report of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the question of the improvement of Matharpacady Road :—

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Carroll, Shroff, Roughton, and Dr. Bhalchandra, appointed on the 2nd August last, have inspected Matharpacady Road and Rose Cottage Lane, and having carefully considered the estimates for three alternative means of improving the roadway, beg to recommend the carrying out of the following improvements at a total estimated cost of Rs. 18,188 ;—

1. Improving the Matharpacady Road from Mount Road to Gunpowder Road, by the purchase of the whole of the buildings marked No. 1 and the two sheds marked 2 and 3, the purchase of the ground, coloured red, occupied by these buildings, and of the unoccupied land coloured in blue, and the easing the grade of the road from Mount Road to Gunpowder Road, Rs. 13,357. 2. Improving the grade of the roadway from Matharpacady Cross Lane (C to D) and widening it near Rose Cottage Lane, as shown by the part coloured green, which is unoccupied land and could be acquired under the provisions of Section 299 of the Municipal Act, Rs. 4,831. Total Rs. 18,188 as above. 3. The blue lines between C and D might be recommended to the Commissioner as the regular line of the street and the vacant properties, marked yellow, referred to in the latter part of Mr. Murzban's letter to the Commissioner, No. 7,675, might be acquired with a view to the future improvement of the roadway, though the cost of these is not stated. 4. With regard to the proposal to widen this road, now from C to Rose Cottage Lane, estimated to cost Rs. 34,021, the Committee consider that, though it would make an important improvement, it is too large and expensive a work to be undertaken at present.

It was resolved that the report of the sub-committee should be approved and adopted, and that with reference to memorials received from H. H. Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and others, the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the carrying out of the improvements specified in the report at a total estimated cost of Rs. 18,188.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Further consideration was given to the report of the Health Officer for the second quarter of 1893.

The Committee resolved that the report of the Health Officer for the second quarter of 1893, and Memorandum No, 14,596, dated 17th inst., from the Commissioner, forwarding letter No. 21,128 from the Health Officer of the same date, be passed on to the Corporation.

In a letter to the Commissioner, dated 17th inst., the Health Officer stated that any explanation in regard to the reduction of mortality from phthisis or any other disease causes, during the short period of three months, was likely to be fallacious. It was very unsafe to attempt to draw any conclusion from any data extending over only three months.

OCCUPANCY OF ROADS DURING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

The Committee considered a Memorandum No. 14298, dated 13th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on petition from Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim and others on the subject of fees charged for the occupancy of roads during certain religious ceremonies.

It was resolved that, in reply to their petitions Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim and others be informed that the Commissioner will issue orders for the occupancy of roads by Mahomedans on occasions of religious ceremonies, free of charge as under :—Death ceremony, 1st, 3rd, 7th, 10th, 20th, 30th, and 40th day. Mohurrum from 1st to 10th day, and *chaliswa* called Mohurrum *muglos*. Gyarni and Bornee when joint applications are made by members of the localities concerned. And that Hindus will be allowed similar privileges—Harikirtan opposite temples.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THINGS appear to be in a very bad way at Spandau, a suburb of Berlin, the lawlessness of which has for a long time attracted attention in Germany. In his latest report to the Municipality of that place, the Chief of the Police speaks out plainly on the subject. In consequence, he says, of the rapid increase of population, and the constant arrivals of strangers coming from no one knows where, in the hope of getting work in the Imperial workshops, Spandau is the worst place in the whole of the German Empire, from the point of view of criminality. Murders, homicides, shooting affrays, robberies with violence, and other serious offences, are attaining to frightful proportions. In the surrounding country, he adds, the depredations defy description, and are the despair of the farmers, who sow that thieves may reap.

A SAD sequel to the murder of Police-sergeant Eves, in Essex, has just come before the Latchingdon magistrates. Charles Sales, one of the men who was tried for the murder, but who was found not guilty at an early stage of the trial and discharged, was summoned for the non-payment of nine shillings and sixpence due to the overseers of Purleigh in the shape of poor and highway rates. He pleaded, as an excuse for his inability to pay, that his apprehension for the murder, although his innocence was ultimately apparent, had broken up his home, exhausted all his means, rendered him destitute, and made it impossible for him to get even a single day's work. This was the only summer in his life, he said, which had been a blank. As soon as he applied for work he was told "Oh, you are Sales who was tried for the murder," and it seemed a bar to him whenever he went. He said he had tramped most of the way from London, where he now lived, to appear before the Bench, and he explained the presence of his wife and child at his side by saying that the woman was afraid to trust him out alone on this sad mission. The magistrates took compassion on the poor fellow, and excused him from payment of his rates on the ground of poverty.

DEATH OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, a Marshal of France, Ex-President of the French Republic, born at Sully, July 13th, 1808, has just died in France, in his eighty-sixth year. He derived his decent from an Irish family who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The MacMahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr ; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830 ; while acting as aide-camp to General Archard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832 ; attained to the rank of captain in 1833 ; and after holding the post of aide-camp to several African generals, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, General Canrobert left the Crimea, General MacMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division ; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopal, September 8, they assigned to General MacMahon the perilous post of carrying the work of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. General MacMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the baton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, in November 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3rd *corps d'armée*, October 14, 1862, and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by decree, September 1, 1864. In this capacity he inaugurated a new system, the tendency of which was to create an Arab kingdom. It proved, however, a complete failure. The French and other European Colonists became so dissatisfied that in 1861 a large number of them left for Brazil, while thousands of the natives perished from hunger. A great outcry was raised in France against the Marshal, whose policy was also severely censured by Mgr. de Lavigerie, Bishop of Algiers. On the breaking out of the war with Prussia, Marshal MacMahon was entrusted with the command of the Frist Army Corps, whose headquarters were at Strasburg. On August 6, 1870, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the United Army Corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in a position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges, but the French line was turned by the Prussians at two points and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. MacMahon retired on the following day to Saverne, next to Toul (13th) Rheims (21st) and Rethel (22nd). On the 30th his forces were again defeated by the Prussians, being driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. He was chief in command at the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1), but received a severe wound in the thigh at the beginning of the engagement, whereupon the command devolved on General Wimpffen, who signed the capitulation. MacMahon was made a prisoner of war, and conveyed into Germany. Having recovered from his wound, he left Wiesbaden for France, March 13th, 1871, and was nominated in the following month Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Versailles. He successfully conducted the seige of Paris against the command and ably assisted M. Thiers in reorganizing the Army. In December 1871, he was requested by the Parisian Press Union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he refused to accept the nomination. On M. Thiers resigning the Presidency of the Republic, May 24, 1873, he was elected to the vacant office by the Assembly. Of the 392 members who voted, 390 voted for Marshal MacMahon, who immediately afterwards accepted the Headship of the Executive, his consent being carried back to the assembly, couched in a letter which was a model of manly straight-forwardness and modesty. "A heavy responsibility," he wrote, "is thrust upon my patriotism, but with aid of God, the devotion of the army, which will always be the army of the law, and the support of the all honest men, we will continue together the work of liberating the territory, and restoring moral order throughout the country; we will maintain eternal peace and the principles on which society is based. That this shall be done I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier." He at once proceeded to form a Conservative administration, his Ministers being the Duc de Broglie, Foreign Affairs and Vice-President of the Council ; M. Ernoul, Justice ; M. Boule, Interior ; M. Magne, Finance ; General de Cissey (who remained *par interim*), War ; Vice-Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy, Marine and Colonies ; M. Batbie, Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts ; M. Desseilligny and M. de la Bouillerie. The Septennate was voted November 19, 1873, when the National Assembly, by 378 votes against 310, entrusted him with the exercise of power for seven years. On May 16, 1877, Marshal MacMahon addressed to M. Jules Simon, the President of the Council, a letter reproaching him with incapacity. This compelled the latter to resign and a new ministry was formed. The Duc de Broglie became President of the Council, M. De Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, the Duc Decazes remained at the Foreign Office and General Berthaut retained his post as Minister of War. The Chamber of Deputies was immediately prorogued, and the Senate, by a small majority, resolved to exercise the power conferred by the Constitution, by concurring with the President of the Republic in a dissolution. Accordingly the Marshal dissolved the Chamber of Deputies by a decree dated June 25, 1877. After a period in which the Government "screw," was mercilessly applied, the elections for the new Chamber were held throughout France on October 14, resultting in the return of 335 Republicans and 198 Anti-Republicans, the latter classed as 89 Bonapartists, 41 Legitimists, 38 Orleanists, and 30 "MacMahonists." The Republican majority refused to vote the supplies, and after a brief interval of hesitation the Marshal came to the conclusion that M. Gambettas' famous alternative—*sencoumettre ou se demettre*—must be acted upon. Accordingly he yielded to the Republican majority and a new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure with M. Leon Say as Minister of Finance, and M. Waddington at the Foreign office. Thus the period of uneasiness—the prolonged crisis—that began on May 16 was peacefully brought to a close on December 14, 1877. The Senatorial elections at the beginning of 1879 gave the republican party an effective working majority in the Upper Chamber. M. Dufaure's Cabinet was at once pressed to remove the most conspicious Anti-Republicans among the generals and officials. Marshal MacMahon refused to be a party to these measures, and, seeing that resistance was idle resigned on Jan. 30, and was succeeded by M. Grevy, As President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon was decorated with the insignia of various foreign Orders.

THE DIVALI AND THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I very much doubt whether any public examining body in the world would deliberately choose a period of the country's greatest national holidays as the fittest time to summon students from far and near to compete for University examinations. I should think the Christians would resent such a proceeding if the Christmas season were selected for such a purpose, and so would the Mahomedans, the Jews and the Parsees, if their young men were called away from their homes to the centre of the examinations in the midst of their greatest religious festivals. The same sentiments should, I submit, be held to be common to the Hindus, who yield to no people in the observance of their national festivals. The Divali, the Feast of Lamps, is the sweetest and the holiest of Hindu festivals, in which the old as well as the young, the rich as well as the poor, take part. The one peculiar and pure feature of this joyous occasion is the meeting together of relatives and the exchange of affectionate greetings. It is in the midst of these great national rejoicings that the bulk of the students—Hindus—are torn from the bosom of their families and summoned to Bombay for the University examinations. Would it be asking the Hindu members of the Senate too much, in deference to the feelings of Hindu parents, to arrange for the postponement of these examinations, with effect from this year, to a few days after *Bhowbij*—(the day consecrated to brothers and sisters)—on which day the festival ends ? This year the *Bhowbij* falls on the 10th November, and I hear there are two papers set for that day, and students from the moffusil must, therefore, leave their homes in the midst of the holidays. The public can see no great inconvenience in putting off these examinations this year to say to the 13th proximo or later, in deference to the sentiments of a whole community.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Oct. 17. TRIDENT.

We understand that Mr. Franklin Prestage, of Darjeeling-Himalaya Railway fame, who has been investigating the subject of a Kalka-Simla Railway, is of opinion that a good case can be made out for the immediate construction of the railway as a paying concern to Simla *and beyond*.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon and brought papers of a later date than those delivered by the last mail.

THE QUEEN'S DECORATION.

Acting on the announcement of the Secretary of State for War that the Queen's decoration is to be given to non-commissioned volunteer officers of not less than twenty years' efficient service in the same manner as it has already been bestowed on past and present commissioned officers of the same length of efficient duty, the War Office authorities are calling for returns from all the military districts in Great Britain of those who are eligible, including even privates, some thousands of whom have put in as many as thirty-three years' efficient work. It is computed that there are about 7,000 non-commissioned officers entitled to the honour, and should the decoration be extended to the privates there will be at least another 15,000 men to receive her Majesty's gift.

THE COAL WAR.

GREAT RISE IN PRICES.

A London paper of the 30th ult. says :—The Miners' Conference, resumed at Chesterfield, yesterday, was private, but at the conclusion of the sitting, at half-past two o'clock, the following report was furnished to the press : The Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held at the Miners' Offices, at Chesterfield, to-day (Friday), Mr. B. Pickard, M.P., presiding.

A letter sent by Mr. G. H. Rowlinson, of the Forest of Dean, addressed to the secretary, Mr. Ashton, was read to the conference, and a resolution was carried unanimously declining to receive any communication from Forest of Dean, and endorsing the action of the Midland Federation in condemning the Forest of Dean men for accepting as a settlement the sliding scale, which is contrary to the painciples of the Federation, and also for accepting a 20 per cent. reduction. It was moved by the Midland Federation, seconded by Lancashire : "That where no reduction is asked for the men be allowed to return to work, providing that all men working for any company or at any colliery return at once, so far as the condition of the pit or pits will allow." This was carried unanimously. The Treasurer announced the receipt of substantial subscriptions. Yorkshire moved, Lancashire seconded, a resoluton calling upon all men resuming work at the old rates of wages to pay a levy of one shilling per day for each day worked. This was also agreed to unamiously. It was decided that these levies be sent to the central fund and equally distributed, together with the voluntary subscriptions sent in, amongst those who continue to resist the reduction of wages. Yorkshire proposed, and Derbyshire seconded, the following motion : "That, after reading the letter and resolution of the coalowners, wherein it is stated the owners will meet a deputation to discuss the reduction in wages this conference hereby agrees that this federation is not willing to meet the coalowners upon that question so that no false hopes may be held out. At the same time, the miners are willing to meet the owners to reaffirm our former statement—namely, that we are prepared to take the old rate of wages as the normal condition of wages, and pledging ourselves not to seek any advance on the present rate of wages until 1890 and 1891 prices are realised." This was carried unanimously. On the proposition of the Midland Federation, seconded by Yorkshire, the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the coalowners' secretary, with an intimation that the executive of the federation is prepared to meet the coalowners as indic

hold up his head again in Burnley. I cannot tell the date. I left the house in July. He told me to write to him under the name of Richard Battersby, Spruce Mill, Burnley."

Chief Detective Inspector Caminada said the prisoners were charged with having, about July 30 last, murdered the male child of the female prisoner by suffocating it with a wet handkerchief, and afterwards leaving its body in Dark Hole, Clough, Blackley, near Manchester. The female prisoner had been in the employ of Reed, who carries on business as a manufacturer at Burnley, as a domestic servant. In consequence of the body of the child being found witness was ordered by the chief constable to institute inquiries. About nine days ago he went with Inspector Goodwin to a house in New Bridge-street, and there accertained from the landlady that a young woman had been confined there about the beginning of July. From further inquiries which he made witness went to a house in Burnley yesterday and finally found out where the prisoner lived, and took her into custody on the charge in question. She was brought to Manchester, and from a statement she made witness went to the Royal Exchange and apprehended the prisoner Reed. He took him to the detective office, and in his presence the female prisoner made a statement (given above). Witness further said that on Aug. 6 a brown paper parcel was found by police-constable Butler in Dark Hole, Clough, containing the body of a dead child. The clothing which had been wrapped round its body was shown to the woman who kept the house where the confinement took place, and she at once identified it as some she had lent the female prisoner to wrap the child in the day she left the house. At that time she told the woman that she was going to meet her uncle. She also gave witness the ring produced, which she said had been given her by Reed. Witness read over her statement to Reed, and he replied, "It will be better for me to say nothing now." A post-mortem examination of the body of the child was made for the purposes of the inquest by Dr. Heslop, divisional police surgeon-assistant, and he certified that death was due to convulsions. He (witness) would like now to call Dr. Heslop himself, to show that the symptoms of death by convulsions were similar to death by suffocation.

Mr. Beckton, who appeared for Reed, objected.

Police-constable Butler who found the body, was called, and said he was present at the inquest and heard the jury return a verdict of death from convulsions.

Dr. Heslop's evidence was now admissible, and he said that the symptoms of suffocation and death from convulsions were almost identically the same.

The woman who kept the house where the female prisoner's child was born was next called. She said that Remington was confined about the beginning of July, after having lived with her for three months previously, and that she left on the last day of July, taking the child with her. She said she was going to meet her uncle at Victoria Station, who had arranged to take her to her stepmother's house at Kirby, Lonsdale. Witness never saw her again till Thursday, when she identified her at the town hall.

The prisoners were remanded until Friday next, bail being refused.

INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

RADICAL and even Liberal circles are much alarmed to-day (Sept. 29) by the report that the Reichstag will be asked in November to vote a large sum for new ships for the German navy. The amount is not specified.

It is emphatically pointed out by those who question the wisdom of this step that Germany is not bound to keep up a strong navy as well as a strong army, and that the experience of the past year especially has forced experts to doubt whether the existing type of men-of-war is suitable, especially for Germany. Passing over the lesson of the loss of the Victoria, we come to others derived from the German naval manœuvres, and the latter cannot be ignored. The Koenig Wilhelm and the Deutschland could scarcely make any use of their guns, because of the heavy sea that was running. The large ironclads were with difficulty able to manœuvre at all, and were shown to be no good, in the opinion of experts, for flat-lying coasts. A cruiser of moderate dimensions would be quite capable of ramming the strongest ironclad. Further, it has long been known that ironclads like the Kronprinz roll so much in the German Ocean that their crew can scarcely move, and certainly they cannot serve the guns without the extremest difficulty. It must be said, however, that the German navy has been brought to a high pitch of excellence during the last few years, and its fleet of torpedo-boats is a feature of which the nation may be proud.

SITUATION IN MASHONALAND.

THE latest official reports from Mashonaland state that the Matabeles are raiding around Lo Magundos, situated sixty miles to the west of Fort Salisbury. The natives report that the Matabeles are collecting on the border in regiments. Dr. Jameson has left Fort Victoria to inspect the forces at Fort Charter. He will return on Monday. The special correspondent at Fort Salisbury of the *Cape Times* says that the public there are indignant at the present inactivity, and demand the prompt suppression with a strong hand of the wholesale murders and other atrocities constantly being perpetrated by the Matabeles.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

THE Australian cricketers, captained by Mr. Blackham, to-day (Sept. 29) began their first match in America against a team representing Philadelphia and District.

The visitors are all well. They had a smooth passage across the Atlantic, and were met on arrival in New York by the Philadelphia Committee, with whom they proceeded by special train to this city.

Play to-day was not started until after lunch. The weather was very fine, but the temperature was decidedly chilly. The wicket was a good one. At the start the attendance was sparse, as, owing to the late arrival of the cricketers, it was not expected that there would be any play to-day, but in the course of the afternoon a large number of spectators assembled. The home team won the toss, and went in first. They were at the wickets the whole of the day, and when stumps were drawn had made a total of 301 for the loss of only four wickets.

The first wicket fell for 46, and the second for 62. The batting of Messrs. Bohlen and Noble was the feature of the day's play, the former contributing 82, and Noble 70. Mr. Patterson also batted well. The bowling of the Australians was decidedly slack, but their fielding was as good as ever, Messrs. Blackham, Gregory, and Bannerman especially distinguishing themselves.

The matches arranged at present are as follow: Philadelphia, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2; New York, Oct. 4 and 5; Philadelphia (return), Oct. 6 to 9; Boston, Oct. 11 and 12; Toronto, Oct. 14 to 17; and Detroit, Oct. 18 to 19.

THE AMERICA CUP.

THE second trial of Lord Dunraven's yacht was made to-day (Sept. 29). There was every indication of a strong and favourable breeze when the Valkyrie started.

The yacht started at eleven o'clock this forenoon under sail from Bayridge. She headed towards Lower Bay, the wind blowing steady and strong from the north-west. As she neared the Narrows she was standing up like a house, and going very fast. After passing the Forks she shaped her course for Sandy Hook, and rushed along through the white-daps. While there was a good bit of foam at her bows, she left the water cleanly,

Commodore Sutton, in an interview after yesterday's trial, said he considered the Valkyrie a very smart boat. He was impressed by the way she slipped down the bay in a light five-knot breeze. He thinks the Valkirie will outpace the Vigilant before the wind, but does not believe that she can reach well. Colonel King has a high opinion of the Valkyrie's ability. "Make no mistake," said he, "The Valkyrie is a very fast boat."

The Valkyrie to-day (Sept. 29) made her second trial under racing spars and canvas. The conditions were very favourable. There were fully ten knots in the breeze, which was blowing from the north-west and white caps covered the bay.

Once clear of the forts the Valkyrie started her sheets a trifle and pointed her nose straight down to Sandy Hook. Even under the influence of the strong wind she heeled over but little and looked as if it would take a pretty powerful blow to send her lee-rail under.

The mainsail appeared to set better than it did yesterday, the bagginess having disappeared. The leech and the foot of the mainsail had been laced tight to the end of the boom. At the jaws of the boom, however, the sail appeared to wrinkle worse than ever.

Mr. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, says he regrets that the yacht did not have more wind yesterday, as there was hardly enough to try her sails. Of course her bottom was very foul, so that she could not be expected to go fast.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY NEAR WYCOMBE.

A SHOCKING tragedy was enacted on Thursday (Sept. 28) evening at a remote village called Bledlow Ridge, about six miles from Wycombe. John Kingham, farmer, with his little son, was passing a wood between Bledlow Ridge and Badnage, where there is game, about six o'clock, and heard a shot fired in the wood. He went in, leaving the boy outside, and never returned. Alarmed at his long absence, his friends instituted a search, and about two o'clock in the morning were horrified to find his dead body in the wood. The head was dreadfully injured, and it is suggested that the deceased came across poachers, who turned upon him and beat him to death. The police are prosecuting diligent inquiries, but, at the time of writing, no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage had been reported.

Later particulars respectiug the murder of John Kingham, a farmer, by poachers at Bledlow Ridge, Wycombe, show that the unfortunate man's throat was cut apparently after he had been clubbed about the head. The deceased was sixty-five years of age.

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

WITH the ceremonial prescribed by ancient custom, the liverymen of the City of London proceeded to the election on Sept. 29, of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, in succession to Sir Stuart Knill, Mr. Alderman Tyler was finally chosen, and after his formal acceptance of office votes of thanks were accorded to the retiring Chief Magistrate and Sheriffs.

TERRIBLE MINE ACCIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

A LARGE "cave-in" occurred on Sept. 29 in the Mansfield Mine, a few miles from Crystal Falls, Michigan, and the mine filled with water.

Thirty-seven men—Italians and Swedes mainly—are known to have perished. Of all those who were at work in the mine at the time only three escaped.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters, were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling:—

RE KHETSEY VALJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of two of the insolvents, moved for an extension of the interim order. The Hon. Mr. Lang, for some of the creditors, opposed the application. After some discussion, his Lordship extended the interim order till the 1st November next to enable the insolvents to answer certain letters.

RE HEERACHAND GULALCHAND.

Mr. Russell, for the Official Assignee, applied for the examination of the insolvent, his wife, and his mother, under Section 36 of the Act. The application was granted, the examination being fixed for the 22nd November next.

RE ALLARAKHIA MANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. It had been arranged between the parties that the insolvent should not be arrested for a fortnight; and his Lordship, therefore adjourned the hearing of the matter for that period.

RE PREMJEE TRIKAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE SYED MIRZA BIN SYED HOOSEIN SHIRAZEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the rule, granted at the instance of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., requiring the insolvent to show cause why their name should not be entered in the schedule. The learned counsel said the other side had no objection to a postponement. His Lordship postponed the matter till the 1st proximo.

RE THUCKER KURSONDAS RAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for an order of adjudication, on the ground that the trader had failed to pay his debts, and had absconded from his usual place of business. The application was refused, the affidavit in support not being deemed sufficient.

RE ABDULLA SULLEMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for a month, as the case had gone into the opposed list. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DEVIDAS HARIDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted for a fortnight.

RE VALABHDAS PREMJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for a postponement of the rule taken out by the insolvent for withdrawing his petition till the 1st prox. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY MIRZA.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order. The creditors of the insolvent had obtained decrees against him in the Surat Court, and the application was refused. Leave to amend the Schedule was granted.

RE DHUNJIBHOY COOVERJI TASKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. The usual affidavits were not filed, and the matter was postponed for a fortnight.

RE RANCHORDAS PREMJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Abdool Ali Moosabhoy Ghandy; William George Bacroft; Mahomed Hoosain, Memon; Nasarvanjee Cursetjee Dumassia and another; Vasudeo Ramchandra Bheke and others; Sittaram Vitul Bhandarker; Mahomed Nathubhoy Dawood; Dhondu Babajee and others; Parasram Dhanjee Kachara; Janardhan Luxmon Vaid; Mahomed Shaik Mahomed Bhakni; Haroon Bawa Khatri; Meghjee Lilladhur Lohana; and William Todd.

CRICKET.

NAUSARI KANGA C. C. VS. SIR C. J. HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

THIS match was played at Nausari on Saturday and Sunday last and the Kanga Club gained another victory over a strong and fully representative team of the High School by 9 wickets and 1 run. Kanga Club having made the toss elected to field sending their opponents to bat. They dismissed the whole side for 33 runs. Rustim Kotwal captured 5 wickets for 11 runs. Kanga Club in their first innings made 38 runs in which Gustasp Tata made 8 not out. He was at the wicket for nearly an hour. Gamadia took 6 wickets for 12 runs. The High School batsmen on resuming their second innings could not cope with the excellent bowling of Kangs and Bhicaji. The whole High School eleven were dismissed for a poor total of 27 runs, thus leaving Kanga Club 23 runs to win, which were scored, losing one wicket by their first pair Gadialy and Fribrooz Tata.

IT is said that not two persons out of twenty could tell what are the duties of an archdeacon; nor does the famous definition of an archdeacon as "one who exercises archidiaconal functions," afford much aid. Hence it is that a contributor to "The Celtic Monthly" furnishes a description of the daily work of Archdeacon Sinclair. Dr. Sinclair has himself described an archdeacon as "a Bishop's aide-de-camp, having direct oversight of every church and parish in the diocese." Dr. Sinclair's life is, we are assured, one of incessant and exhausting labour, and the ever-varying character of his engagements taxes even his herculean strength. He has been known to travel two hundred miles back to London before 11 a.m., read through his heavy correspondence and dictate replies up to noon, attend a deputation to Mr. Gladstone, and make a speech thereat at 12-30 p.m.; snatch a hasty dinner at 2 p.m., attend a conference at Westminster Abbey at 3, and a vestry meeting at 3-30, address a Sunday-school Union in North London at 5, preach at Kensington at 8 p.m., and arrive about 10-30 p.m., at a London Caithness concert, at which he was down to take the chair, returning before midnight to his home with a sermon to write before indulging in a muchneeded sleep. And this sort of thing goes on day after day, supplemented by two services daily at St. Paul's Cathedral, during his month of residence.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Imperatrix, which arrived yesterday, brought out a party of five Professors, amongst them a botanist and a zoologist, on their way to Java on a scientific expedition. They are commissioned from the Society of Science of Vienna; also Prince Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos of Spain, who is intent on seeing the country and having some good sport. Brigadier-General Jopp, the Resident of Aden, also arrived by the same steamer. The temperature in the Red Sea this passage did not exceed 96°.

Two of the rifles stolen from the European Infantry lines on Wednesday night (11th inst.) have been recovered. They were found last night in a village named Adra about two miles from Pindi by some villagers, who say they were dropped by some men who passed through their village during the night. The Police have not yet been able to trace the other two guns or to obtain any clue to the culprits.

IT must be in the experience of almost every polo player, writes a contemporary, that in a high wind, or from a strong drive, the ball has gone out high over the goal posts, and then it has been a question whether a goal was scored or not. Why should not bar-topped goal posts be adopted for polo, so as to meet this difficulty? The posts could be made higher, and the bar fitted so that any possibility of accidents would be obviated.

BY a celerical error the number of transport animals mentioned as engaged in convoy work on the Khagan Valley Road was said to be seventy thousand, the figures obviously being only seven thousand. The taxpayer, groaning already under many burdens, might well have taken alarm at this army of mules, ponies and bullocks carrying up winter supplies to Chilas, but he may now rest content with the knowledge that it should have been divided by ten. Of the total number more than one-half are Government animals, which are thus usefully employed instead of eating off their heads in cantonments. It is extremely satisfactory to learn that the work is proceeding steadily and without a hitch, and next year we hope to see nearly all the supplies for the Gilgit Agency taking the route over the Babusar Pass. It will mean a saving of two or three lakhs to the Government apart from the good political effect already produced upon the tribesmen of the Indus Valley.

THE Camperdown has very nearly followed her victim, the Victoria, into the growing catalogue of lost ironclads. Going out of Malta for a trial trip on Monday, at the conclusion of the repairs she has undergone since the terrible collision, she went aground at the mouth of the harbour, and for a time was in great danger. The mishap was due to some so far unexplained failure of her steering gear. In the afternoon, however, by getting rid of some heavy weights from the forward part of the ship, she was floated off, and has been found to have sustained no serious damage. The accident, though happily proving unimportant in the end, adds weight to certain remarks made by Lord Armstrong yesterday at the shareholders' meeting at Newcastle, in opposition to the policy of building huge battle-ships. The loss of the Victoria had shown at once the efficiency of the ram, and the danger of using it. In future the naval programme ought to provide for inexpensive ram ships and fast cruisers. Incidentally, Lord Armstrong gave cordite a very good character, declaring that it was the most satisfactory explosive yet invented. He also expressed the opinion that the means of attack would always overtake the resources of defence: and sooner or later armour would have to be abandoned.

THREE years ago the Secretary of State sanctioned, as a temporary measure for three years only, the reorganisation of the Burma Secretariat, by which three instead of two Secretaries were allowed to the Local Government, the Chief Secretary having his status raised and his pay increased from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. The experience of the past three years having shown that the arrangements were suitable, the sanction has now been made permanent. The Secretariat staff in Burma is now almost exactly on the same footing as that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

THE Bezwada Vizianagram section of the East Coast Railway has only been opened a few months, yet so great is the trade on the railway that complaints are made that the rolling- stock is not equal to the traffic demands. Arrangements will, therefore, soon be made for an increase of the rolling stock. The lease of the Godavery ferry will expire shortly, and it is rumoured that Government will not extend the agreement, but that the East Coast Railway will undertake the transhipment of goods and passengers across the river by means of steamers hired on the contract system.

THE correct version of the Cossack-Afghan incident, writes the *Englishman*, is as follows:—As is well known, General Baieff's expedition was undertaken for the purpose of instituting a cordon round Bokhara. Darwaza is in Bokhara, and General Baieff is in Darwaza. One Vanovsky, a Staff Captain, desired to join General Baieff. He took a small escort and set out down the Murghabi river into Roshan. He politely requested the Afghan officer in charge to let him pass to Darwaza. The Afghan, however, as politely declined, and said that without the Amir's orders he could do nothing. Vanovsky, still polite, said that he was going on, and proceeded until he found that the Roshanis in charge of the road, which runs along precipices and is in places very difficult, had knocked a section of it down. Unable to get on, the Russian officer returned. If any collision occurred, it was where the road trouble began. One account says that the Russians fired a few shots, but there were certainly no casualties, and nothing in the way of a serious collision at Darwaza. There is no reason at present to suppose that the incident has any political significance. Had this violation of Afghan territory been attempted under orders from St. Petersburgh, a far larger force than that of Captain Vanovsky would have certaily been employed. The Russians are not accustomed to risk their prestige in this way. Their troops have shown themselves sufficiently venturesome whenever necessity has arisen, but the central authorities would certainly not expose themselves to a check such as that which Captain Vanovsky has sustained at the hands of the Afghans. Whether they will now consider that so me action is necessary to restore their injured prestige is another question. Captain Vanovsky's action has only made them ridiculous, while it has put the Afghan on the alert. We can scarcely crdit the advisers off the Czaris with so palpable a blunder. Even Russian diplomacy may occasionally nod; but to imagine, as has been suggested, that this escapade of Captain Vanovsky is intended: as a reply to the Durand Mission, is to suppose that the men who are guiding the destinies of Russia in Central Asia are fast asleep.

DOES any Englishman know or care to know what horrible penalty a Hindu has to undergo if a cow is killed, either by accident or otherwise, by causes which a Hindu could prevent? asks a native paper. Supposing a cow belonging to a Hindu dies by reason of an unnatural accident he has to undergo the following penalty. He is immediately to leave off all his clothings, whatever they might be, and put on *dhara* and *kacha*,—the mourning dress which a Hiudu has to wear on the death of his father and mother; then he has to give up his usual meal, and to live by licking up the gruel of *atab* rice, and that only once during the day. Then he has to beg from door to door like a dumb animal without the liberty of speech, belowing like a cow to make householders uuderstand that he wants alms for the ceremony of expiation necessary for *go badh* or cow-killing. All these hardships have to be endured for the full period of a month, on the expiration of which the expiation is to be performed. In fact, the word *go badh* is the term amongst the Hindus to denote the greatest misfortune that may befall a man. Amongst the educated classes, no doubt, there is an attempt to have the severity of the penance mitigated by one or other means. But, to the masses, it is a veritable reality up to the present day, and will continue so long as the Hindu religion continues to exercise its influence over them.—

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RIPON TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The *Dinbandhu* says:—The letter from Mr. Lungrana which we publish elsewhere discloses a state of apathy on the part of the management of the Victoria J. Tech: Institute, which is likely to affect seriously the interests of this useful institution. Rs. 1,43,769 and more, collected for the Ripon Memorial Fund by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and other co-workers have been invested in this school. The instruction imparted in the School is of a high order and there are scholarships and free studentships as inducements and yet the Institute fails to attract candidates. Mr. Lungrana gives the reason for the failure. It is easier for a candidate to get into a Mill as a Weaving, Carding or Spinning Master by a short term of training by rule of thumb in a Mill, and by payment of a round sum than by undergoing a regular course of scientific studies in the Ripon Textile School.

"THE PEOPLE'S MAN."

Says the *Gujarat Mitra*:—Verily, the people's man has gone into the Conncil of the realm in the person of the Hon. Mr. Pheroxeshaw M. Mehta. The election has taken place very smoothly and quietly—and what is more—to the entire satisfaction of all India from one end to the other. He will be a tower of strength to the non-official element in particular and a valuable colleague to the Council in general. It is extremely gratifying to note that the hitch arising in his way from a dual appointment has been removed.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The *Gujerati* observes:—The native community of Bombay has from time to time protested against the expanding trade in adulterated ghee in this city and drawn the attention of government to the impudent and fraudulent practices on the part of importers and exporters of ghee. But the Supreme Government has blocked the way of the provincial authorities who being in touch with the local conditions of the ghee-trade, would have, if they had been left alone, readily dealt with the increasing evil. Adulteration of ghee with fat in a tropical country is highly objectionable on hygienic grounds. This is admitted by medical experts and proved by experience. The religious scruples of the Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee community are also a very important factor to be considered by government. The memorial that has recently been forwarded to them by the inhibtants of this city sets forth the whole history of the subject and advances very weighty arguments in favour of legislative interference.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—There can be no two opinions on the generally adulterated character of what is called "Ghee" ordinarily sold in the bazaars of Bombay. Rich and poor consumers alike have been off and on loudly complaining about the injurious character of this article of food. It has long since been conclusively proved by chemical analysis that it is to be found mixed with animal fat or other ingredients which are injurious to health. The adulteration during the last five years has been vastly on the increase and there seems to be a universal feeling that some kind of preventive legislation is urgently needed to abate, if not altogether check, the evil practice. This general feeling has lately found expression in a wellreasoned out memorial to Government. The document is a somewhat lengthy one, but not longer than the subject demands. It treats the whole question most exhaustively and traces the history of one or two previous attempts at legislation. But its chief merit lies in the strong arguments founded on chemical analysis and customs' reports. The subject is so familiar and the community at large are, we repeat, so unanimously at one on it, that it is to be hoped the Provincial Legislature will be prompt in responding to this popular demand for some protective measures which shall secure consumers against adulturation and provide ample punitive measures to deter dealers from palming off on them the adulterated stuff.

THE VICEROY ELECT.

The *Native Opinion* writes:—So great an attachment do the Simla European community seem to possess for a lord thnt the recent appointment of a commoner in the person of General Norman completely distressed them. But yet there was hope for them and the announcement, that Lord Elgin is appointed to the high office, may now revive their spirits. Be that as it may, though Lord Elgin in not a prominent figure in British politics, nor has he served his apprenticeship in ministerial post long, yet he has the accumulated experience of his late father's Viceroyalty to guide himself by. Immeediately after the late Lord Canning, Lord Elgin became the Governor-General of India and administered our affairs with an amount of circumspection and zeal that commanded the admiration of many. Though committed to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, the Viceroy-elect is no party man. Of course in the case of a new person his novitiate is often a great draw-back, but if in him there is foresight, capacity for work and a grasp of passing events, the shortcomings of the novitiate are not much felt as was amply verified in the cases of many a Governor-General and Governor.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—Mr. Gladstone has at last made his choice of the new Viceroy of India in the person of Lord Elgin. As a rule people in India are not given to passing hasty judgments on Englishmen who come to rule over them as Viceroys or Governors. They prefer to suspend their judgment till they have had matesials upon which to base their decision either in favour or against them. It is true that all that they know of Lord Elgin is that he is the son of the second Viceroy of India who ruled over them thirty years ago. In choosing him from among others after the withdrawal of Sir Henry Norman, we have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone has consulted the best interests of this country. He has given to India a nobleman of high position in English society who has the advantage of youth in his favour. His instincts are liberal and we hope he is prepared to show that he can do excellent service to India and do good service equally to England by making English rule more popular throughtout the length and breadth of this land. He will receive a hearty welcome from the people of India not only as the representative of the Queen-Empress but as one selected by the most sagacious English statesman of modern times.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—At last India has got her new Viceroy. As far as family traditions, social influence and position, and high historic lineage are concerned, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine is a name to be conjured with. But as far as public service is considered his lordship will come among us unknown. It would be, however, premature at this very early stage to pronounce any opinion whatever on the line of policy he may pursue in the administration of this great empire, the reins of which his distinguished sire held to the intense satisfaction of its people thirty years ago. The great Elgin, for he was really as great a viceroy as the great Canning whom he succeeded,—great in the nobility of his character, great in his public services, great in his statesmanship, and great in his deep sympathy with the Indians—the great Elgin, for whose name we have not only the highest respect, but profound admiration, though his Viceregal career was cut miserably short by his universally lamented death in the valley of the Kashmir, is a name, indeed, to conjure with. And it is to be devoutly hoped that the Viceroy elect may at the end of his Viceregal career sustain the reputation of his illustrious father. No doubt he comes unknown; but because he comes so, let India prejudge him not. Let us by all means welcome him with the greatest cordiality and affection. Let us hope that he will be all that a Viceroy should be and everything that a Viceroy ought not to be.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—At last we have got some one to succeed Lord Lansdowne—that is, if the Viceroy-elcot does not change his mind as Sir Henry Norman did. Lord Elgin, upon whom Mr. Gladstone's choice has fallen, has two things in his favour—first, that he is a peer born and claiming a long line of descent; and, secondly, that he is the son of his father who was Governor-General of India thirty years ago, and whose brief tenure of the office had given promise of a distinguished career. But, besides these, he has none others worth mentioning. In Mr. Gladstone's brief administration in the year 1886 he held the office of Treasurer of the Household, and in the present Ministry he has not been given any such minor position at all. From the little domestic office to Viceroy of India is an enormous leap.

The *Subodha Patrika* remarks:—At length a Viceroy has been found for India. Lord Elgin who succeeds Lord Lansdowne comes to India without any previous record to back him. But his lordship is credited with a high character and considerable ability. These are sufficient recommendations. The government of India has now had its traditions fixed and the lines of its general policy settled so that in ordinary times a change in the head of the government is hardly preceptible in its acts except when by a concourse of fortuitous circumstances a Marquis of Ripon assumes the reins of office and frames his own policy, whilst in extraordinary emergencies the high character and ability of the new Viceroy will no doubt stand him in good stead.

IT is proposed to increase the police force in Rangoon by two European Inspectors, three European head constables, four Burman head constables, four sergeants, and 140 men.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED HUMAN SACRIFICE AT BENARES.

A CRIMINAL case of an extraordinary nature came up in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge of Benares, Kunwer Bharat Singh, on the 12th instant, when four accused, Pultan, Nowher, Timmal, and Fakir were charged with having murdered one Sukhnandan, a young Kunbi, at the "asthan" of Durgaji, the contention of the prosecution being that the murder had been committed as a religious sacrifice.

The Government Pleader appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. de Castro, Panit Lal and Chatterjee, of the local bar, for the defence.

Dr. O'Brien, the Civil Surgeon, was the first witness called and deposed that the cause of death was a wound on the upper part of the throat, close up under the chin, from ear to ear; and that it could not have been the result of a suicide, because of the severity of the wound which had severed the muscles of the neck, the windpipe and the gullet, jugular veins, and carotid arteries. During a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. de Castro, witness said he agreed with the opinion expressed in Taylor's medical jurisprudence that "wounds in the throat inflicted by suicides are commonly in the upper part." He assented also to the following quotation: "There is a case on record in which a suicide divided all the muscles of the neck, the windpipe, the gullett, the jugular veins, both carotid arteries, and had even grazed the anterior ligaments of the spine." Witness, however, said that this was a unique case, and would continue so.

The next witness was Abdur Rahim, Sub-Inspector of Police, who said that he received information of the murder on the 30th July, and arriving at the scene of murder on the 31st, found two head constables investigating. The corpse had already been despatched to the mortuary. In a very lonely part of the country, under a tree, there is an idol known as Durgaji, there he saw certain earthen pots and a red piece of cloth, all indicating that a "puja" had been held; that no clue to the murderers had up to then been found; that he ordered Mahomed Hamid, one of the head constables, to go and obtain some clue; that the latter after a while came back with the information that the four accused were the murderers; that Timmal and Fakir were arrested, who made a confession implicating themselves and the other two accused; that Timmal said the murder had been committed with a "garasa" and he (Timmal) went with Mahomed Hamid and produced the garasa from his house. Mr. de Castro objected to the last answer, as being inadmissible under section 27 of the Evidence Act. The Court disallowed the objection. Witness continuing said: The District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Civil Surgeon then arrived, and the two accused made a full confession to the District Magistrate; that Pultan and Nowher were arrested next; that the dhoties worn by the accused had blood-marks on them and he took charge of them. In cross-examination witness said Timmal and Fakir had been under arrest four hours before they made their confessions; that regarding the blood-spots on the "dhoties" Timmal said they were caused by the blood of the deceased. The Court remarked that this amounted to an admission. Mr. de Castro said it was relevant otherwise than as an admission, as it showed the witness was unworthy of credit, since the chemical examiner to Government had reported that there were no traces of blood. The Court recorded the answer. At this point the Court adjourned.

On the morning of the 13th, Abdul Hamid, head constable, was the first called. He said he got to the scene of the murder on the 13th and saw the corpse of Sukhnandan lying close to Durgaji, with the throat cut from ear to ear, lying on a sheet, and covered over with another sheet. Near the right hand of the corpse was lying a knife. In front of the god Durgaji were lying a garland, a small bottle, a chatty with water, a little ghee, and a piece of red cloth. On the evening of the 31st he went and hid in a field, and some women who had come near the field while talking among themselves, mentioned the names of the four accused, and he accordingly reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector. Then Timmal and Fakir were arrested, and the former produced a garasa, saying the murder had been committed with it.

Cross-examined by Mr. de Castro, witness said the women were talking about something else when they were far off, and when they came near, they mentioned the names of the murderers. He had no talk regarding the matter with the women, never asked their names, and did not take any of them to the Sub-Inspector.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee, he said that on the 30th he and two other constables had searched the house of Timmal. None of the occupants of the house were present; the search lasted two hours, and on the 31st Timmal produced the garasa from the front room of his house.

Mahomed Nazin, head constable, was the next witness, who mentioned the various things lying near the corpse and Durgaji, and said no clue to the murderers was obtained till the arrival of the Sub-Inspector on the 31st.

Seubdram, the grandfather of the deceased, said that his previous statements, to the effect that Pultan complained to him about his grandson's intimacy with his niece; that he was roused up on Saturday night by hearing Paltan and Nowher conversing with Timmal, Fakir and Sukhnandan who were all three sleeping in the verandah of his house that the five left together, saying they were going to do puja to Durgaji and that only Timmal and Fakir returned, were all false, and that he had made them before the Joint Magistrate through fear of the police, who had tortured him brutally, and told him to make the above statements. The witness began to cry and complain bitterly of the treatment he had received. The Government Pleader elicited from him that Timmal and Fakir are his nephews.

Mr. Chatterjee, in cross-examination, learnt that Timmal, Fakir, and the deceased had all lived with witness for ten years and were always on friendly terms. The case is proceeding.

THE DALHOUSIE TRAGEDY.

MR. DOUGLAS, District Magistrate, has returned from leave, and taken over the executive dealing of Mr. Marsden's case from Mr. Barton. The prisoner is engaging Mr. Gouldsbury at Lahore, and will claim to be tried by a jury. The case will probably be taken up direct by the Chief Court, after Mr. Douglas has held the preliminary trial and investigation of witnesses. Miss Marsden remains much in the same condition as yesterday, in fact is a little better, and the doctors now give some hope of saving her life; Mr. and Mrs. Marsden, Junior, are to be buried, this evening, in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The prisoner declines to be present at the ceremony, as it is to be held by the priests, with whom he is at bitter enmity, and to whose influence he attributes the murders, inasmuch as he alleges them to have estranged his wife and family from himself. The universal consternation and horror felt in Dalhousie remains unchanged, but many people acquainted with Mr. Marsden are recalling certain eccentricities in his manner and conduct, and the fact that his brother committed suicide some few years ago, goes some way to show there must be some taint of insanity in his family.

The whole scene in the bed-room occupied from first to last only two or three minutes from the first shot at the son to the last at the daughter, which took place some distance from the house, and was the most cruel and deliberate act of the whole tragedy as her father undoubtedly followed her up, and shot her through the head a second time as she lay senseless on the road. No trace can be found of bullets on the walls of the bed-room, and each shot must have taken deadly effect, there being either six or seven, in all. Mrs. and Mr. Marsden were both found quite dead, each with two bullets in the head; Miss Marsden has also two bullets somewhere in her head, but they cannot yet be extracted. Her statement, being, as it was then thought, a dying declaration, was taken personally by Mr. Barton, an hour after she was shot, as she lay at Fairfields, Captain Donlea's house, a mile or so from the Brewery. Captain and Mrs. Donlea, Dr. and Mrs. Keatley, Mrs. Stevens and several Roman Catholic priests were present in the bedroom as the Magistrate recorded the girl's statement, and in it she totally denies any levelling of a gun at Mr. Marsden by his son or wife. As, however, she was the last person shot, and the last of the three to enter the bed-room where the murders were committed, it is possible that she did not see, and therefore could not now know, the other two being dead, whether her brother or mother used any intimidation or show of force or weapons to Mr. Marsden or not.

Miss Marsden admits the existence of some quarrel that afternoon, regarding some ink in an inkstand which Mr. Marsden wished to use, and, later on, she says that her father threw his son down the khud. The natives and servants on the place say that there was some quarrel between the two, and a struggle, during which both men fell over the khud, some short distance, but as the khud at that spot is only a steep bank and not a precipice, the fall hurt neither of the men. Some time later, at about 5-30 or 6 p.m., the four re-entered the house, and a veil hangs over what occurred in it, as the only remaining witnesses to the scene of murder were Miss Marsden and the murderer himself. He has given a full confession and description of what occurred in his written confession recorded yesterday by Mr. Barton, but till the trial by Mr. Douglas takes place, the contents of that document cannot be revealed. The only other witness of any t of the shots fired by the prisoner was the syce, who was outside, near the kitchen, when he saw Miss Marsden making up, pursued by her father. She fell, and he came up to her, and though the syce stood by, with clasped hands, imploring the Saheb not to shoot again, he levelled at the poor girl and shot her through the head: after which he returned to the house and despatched several letters and telegrams, one of which was to Mr. Barton, to send down and arrest him, and another was a telegram to Messrs. Meakin and Co., Kasauli, to send some one to take over the Brewery.

The misunderstanding, which led to the idea of calling out the troops, was that Mr. Marsden, after the despatch of these letters, left the house armed. This, it appears, was not so: he had done all the murders he meant to do, and never attempted to shoot any of his servants or the police. Nor did he even attempt to escape, when first caught by the police. His only wish seems to have been to save the beer going bad in the malt-house, and he requested the police not to handcuff him till he had finished this. Three of them, therefore, accompanied him to the bravery, and stood by as he did half an hour's work there, after which he returned to the house, gave up one wrist to be handcuffed, and wrote some more letters with the other hand. He then slept quietly for 3 or 4 hour, guarded by the police, till orders came from Mr. Barton for his removal to the Thana. His unaccountable conduct seems to have been almost equalled, that night, by the police, who for an hour or so accompanied him to and from the brewery, without handcuffing him, and relied merely on his word that he would shoot no one else, nor attempt to escape. The trial by Mr. Douglas is expected to take place to-morrow or the following day.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S MISSION.

So far nothing has been allowed to leak out as to the topics discussed between the Ameer and Sir Mortimer Durand. The special correspondents with the Mission have under the circumstances had to fall back upon

WRITERS AND READERS.

CAPTAIN F. D. LUGARD'S work on British East Africa, entitled "The Rise of our East African Empire: Early Efforts in Uganda and Nyassaland," will be issued immediately by Messrs. William Blackwood. The two volumes contain an account of the beginnings of British influence in those countries, with suggestions for future administration and an examination of some African problems, together with a personal narrative of work, sport, and travel in East Africa. The book will also throw light on many points on which the public have at present only sectarian and partisan reports, and an endeavour has been made to give lasting value to it by carefully prepared chapters upon the agricultural and commercial possibilities of Uganda.

The first papers of Sir William Jenner to be issued in book form (with one slight exception incorporated in this volume) will be published immediately by Messrs. Rivington, Percival and Co., under the title "Lectures and Essays on Fever and Diphtheria, 1849–1879." The distinguished author explains the origin of the volume in his preface, as follows:—Several years since I collected from the journals to which I had originally sent them my papers on fever. I now publish together all the papers I have written on fever, because many of my medical friends have from time to time urged me to do it, and also because all the facts detailed and analysed were observed and recorded at the bedside and in the deadhouse by myself. While collecting some of these facts in 1847 I caught typhus fever, and three or four years later typhoid fever. I mention this because it was said at the time, "Before typhus and typhoid fevers can be said to be absolutely different diseases, someone must be found who has suffered from both," and I was the first, so far as I know, who at that time could be proved to have suffered from both.

An abridged edition of the late Mr. John Addington Symonds's "Renaissance in Italy," by Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Pearson, is to be issued in a few days by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. For frontispiece there will be a steel engraving of a recent portrait of the deceased author. A new edition of the same writer's "Essays, Speculative and Suggestive" will be published next week by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Mr. Fisher Unwin has in hand a volume by Miss Margaret Symonds, entitle "Days spent on a Doge's Farm." This work decribes the various functions of an Italian farmer, but there are glimpses of splendid palaces and picturesque scenery. The volume will contain many illustrations.

"The House of Lords: a Retrospect and Forecast," by Mr. Thomas Alfred Spalding, is that title of a work to be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin The author examines the history, precedents, and powers of the House, and the work, in fact, is anything but a political fulmination. A digest of the Home Rule Session, together with accounts of the dramatic scenes that took place, has been written by Mr. Harold Spender, the parliamentary representative of the *Westminster Gazette*, and will be issued by Mr. Unwin under the title "The Story of the Home Rule Session." Mr. F. Carruthers-Gould has made many cartoons and illustrations for this little work, which is therefore sure to be amusing as well as valuable.

Mr. Murray has nearly ready "The Letters of Lady Burghersh, afterwards Countess of Westmoreland, from Germany and France during the campaign of 1813-14," edited by her daughter, Lady Rose Weigall. In the introduction Lady Weigall states that the countess objected to the indiscriminate publication of private papers whilst those concerned therein were living, and to this cause must be attributed the tardy appearance of the volume. Lady Burghersh was at Prague in 1813, when the whole of Europe was in arms against Napoleon, and at that town were gathered nearly all the foremost men of the day. Among the English there were Lord Aberdeen and Sir Charles Stewart, and be sides enjoying the friendship of these, Lady Burghersh, being able to converse fluently in German and French, was also acquainted with most of the other prominent residents in the city.

The 'New Review,' as we announced some time ago, will be published early next year by Mr. Heinemann, but Mr. Archibald Grove will continue to edit it. The October number of the 'North American Review,' the English edition of which is in future to be issued by Mr. Heinemann, will contain the following articles:—'Latest Aspects of Imperial Federation,' by the Marquis of Lorne; 'Can Europe afford her Armies?' by Sir Charles Dilke; 'British Women and Local Government,' by the Earl of Meath; and 'The Battleship of the Future,' by Admiral Colomb. Mrs. Hungerfords novel, 'The Hoyden,' will be ready on the 10th prox.; and the 'Memoirs' of Mr. C. G. Leland will be issued next week.

Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co, will shortly issue a new and popular 'History of England and the British Empire,' by the Rev. Edgar Sanderson, in one volume of 1,136 pages. It is described as a record of events, political, constitutional, naval, military and litterary, from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1890. There will be sixteen original maps, printed in colours, showing the empire in its various stages.

'Ladies at Work,' to be published on the 9th prox. by Messrs. A. D. Innes, will contain articles on 'Colleges for Women,' 'Journalism,' 'Music,' 'Art,' 'Authorship' (by Charlotte M. Yonge), 'The Stage' (by Grace Latham), 'Medical Profession' (by Dr. Caroline W. Latimer), 'Women's Medical Work in India,' 'Hospital Nursing,' 'Care of Insane Patients,' 'Teaching,' 'Elementary School Teaching,' 'Women's Work amongst the Poor,' and 'The Lady of all Work.' Lady Jeune, in an introduction, says there is a great deal of work at which women can and do earn a living. The volume is intended simply and solely for young women about to enter and fight the world for their daily bread. On Tuesday this firm will publish Mr. Innes's 'Seers and Singers.'

The prospectus of the recently-established Jewish Historical Society of England has just been issued. The list of names comprising the executive and council include the most eminent and representative of the Jews of England. The presidency of the society has been conferred on Mr. Lucien Wolf, whose knowledge of the history of the Jews of England since their re-admission by Cromwell in the latter half of the seventeeth century is quite unique. Among others who have joined the society with promise of active help are the Chief Rabbi, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, Mr. I. Spielman, Mr. Israel Abrahams, Dr. Friedlander, Mr. S. Shechter, Professor Marks, Mr. Claude C. Montefiore, Dr Garnett, Mr. Walter Rye, Mr. Trice Martin, and Mr. I. Zangwill. The society is really the outcome of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, held in 1887. The mass of materials than produced revealed an extensive field for historic inquiry, which had as yet almost entirely escaped the attention of antiquarians and historians.

The aims of the society are of a somewhat ambitious character. They will seek in the first instance to throw a fuller light on the status of the Jews of England prior to their expulsion in 1290. It appears to be clearly established that the Jews then held an almost official position towards the treasury, and that they played an important role in the economics and national development of England. As a "raison d'etre' of the society it may be mentioned that part of the documents which it is intended to publish are written in Hebrew. The transactions of the society will also deal largely with obscure portions of modern history, in which the influence of the Jews was manifestly felt. The beginnings of bank ing, the struggle for religious toleration, the progress of philanthropy, and the development of trade will be subjects which will possess general interest. It is also intended to arrange for the delivery of lectures on various Jewish topics.

We have a new estimate of fictitious works in the English language by M. Alphonse Daudet, who puts Defoe at the head of all the standard English writers of fiction, pronouncing him to be England's national author. "Even Shakespeare," he says, "does not give so perfect an idea of the English character as Defoe. Robinson is the typical Englishman "par excellence," with his adventuresomeness, his taste for travel, his love of the sea, his piety, his commercial and practical instincts. And what an artist he is—Defoe! What effects of trrror there are in 'Robinson'—the foot of the savage on the sand; and then his dramatic gift—the return of Robinson to the island, and the parrot still screaming 'Friday, Friday!' If I were condemned to a long period of seclusion, and were allowed only one book to read, I would choose 'Robinson.' It is one of the few works of fiction that may be considered as nearly immortal as any written thing can be. Not that I wish to underrate Shakespeare and some others. No, indeed! Shakespeare is one of the authors I hope to die with."

"Truth, we know, is stranger than fiction; no doubt because fiction is in more cases than not utterly unreasonable and impossible. Mr. Somerville Gibne's book, published some twelve month or so back—sentenced! (Chatto and Windus) claims, however, the peculiarity of having to some extent forecast the Ardlamont shoothing case, now uppermost in men's minds. It is, perhaps, a curious coincidence; but, then, strange shooting accidents are so often occurring that one would hardly be induced to read the book on that account. Apart from the coincidence, though, the story is fairly thrilling, and the lawyer in 'Sentenced' may be safely said to have beaten all records in his unparalleled perspicacity.

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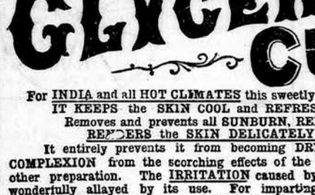

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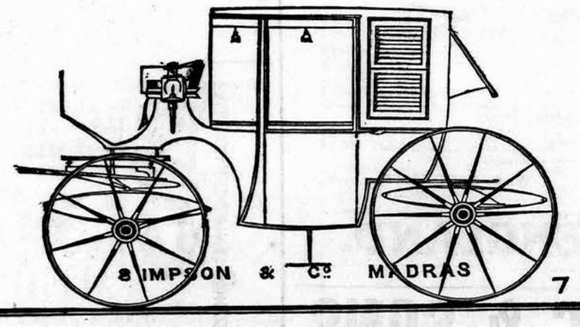

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